The Colonization Herald
AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

VOL. I.—NEW SERIES. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1838. NO. 30.

COLONIZATION CONVENTION.

TRENTON, July 10, 1838.

The delegates to the State Colonization Convention of New Jersey, appointed from different parts of the state, assembled, agreeably to public notice, in the Presbyterian Church at Trenton, on this day at three o'clock, P. M., and

On motion of William Halsey, Esq. it was temporarily organized by the appointment of the Hon. Samuel Bayard, of Princeton, Chairman, and on motion of Professor McLean, J. P. Jackson, Esq. of Newark, was appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Chairman, a committee consisting of Samuel R. Gummere and Rev. Mr. Huntington, were appointed to receive the credentials of the delegates in attendance, when the following presented credentials and took seats in the Convention:

DELEGATES.

New Brunswick—Rev. Mr. Croes.

Newark—William Halsey, J. P. Jackson, James Hague, jr.

Jersey City—D. S. Gregory, D. B. Wakeman, J. D. Miller, Peter Bentley.

Gloucester County—R. W. Howell, John B. Harrison, Augustus S. Barber, J. Whitney, A. Browning.

Trenton—Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Rev. J. W. Yeomans, Rev. A. Atwood, Rev. Charles Webster, Rev. Samuel Starr, Rev. M. J. Rheese, Rev. J. H. Smaltz, William Halsted, Charles Burroughs, Samuel R. Hamilton, T. J. Stryker, John Vorhees, J. G. Brearly, Franklin S. Mills, Richard J. Bond, J. R. Dill, Dr. J. McKelway, Wm. P. Sherman, Thos. McPherson, C. C. Yard.

Princeton—Samuel Bayard, Rev. Dr. Alexander, James S. Green, Professor Dod, Professor McLean, R. F. Stockton, James Olden.

Elizabethtown—John J. Chetwood, F. B. Chetwood, J. J. Bryant, E. Sanderson.

Orange, Essex County—Rev. Albert Pierson, Edwin Park.

Burlington—Thos. Aikman, Samuel R. Gummere, Rev. Charles Fitch, John T. Newton, Rev. Jonathan Huntington.

Bordentown—G. S. Cannon, William Norcross.

Lawrenceville, Mercer County—Samuel H. Hammill.

Professor McClean presented a letter from the Rev. Dr. John Breckenridge, addressed to the Convention, which was read and ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Buchanan, formerly Governor of Bassa Cove, and the Rev. Mr. Bethune, of Philadelphia, were invited to take seats in the Convention.

On motion of Samuel R. Hamilton, Esq. Professor McLean, Rev. Mr. Croes, J. J. Bryant, and Richard Howell, were appointed a committee to nomintate regular officers of the convention.

The committee having retired a short time, returned and reported the following gentlemen as officers of the convention.

On motion of Professor McLean, William Halsey, Richard Howell, Thomas Aikman, Ab'm Browning, Esqs., Rev. Albert Pierson, and such of the gentlemen who have called this convention, and who were present, be a Business Committee, to prepare and present the various matters proper to be acted on by this convention.

On motion of Rev. William Croes, the letter of Dr. Breckenridge was referred to the business committee.

The business committee, after a short conference, reported the following resolutions for the consideration of the convention.

Resolved, That it is expedient to have a State Colonization Society in New Jersey.

Resolved, That the New Jersey State Colonization Society will act in concert with the American Colonization Society.

These resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Halsey, by request, made some very interesting statements of his gratuitous labors in behalf of the colonization cause, in the city of Newark and the vicinity, and assured the convention that a very favorable opinion is entertained by the people in that quarter towards the colonization enterprise, and that they had made, and were disposed to continue to make, liberal contributions to its benevolent objects.

The resolutions reported by the business committee were taken up and discussed at considerable length, by Professor McLean, Rev. Mr. Croes, Rev. Mr. Yeomans, Rev. Mr. Pierson, Mr. Green, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Browning, Mr. Hammil. After which the convention adjourned to 8 o'clock in the evening.

8 o'clock, P. M.

Convention met and entered into a discussion of the resolutions recommended by the business committee.

Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, Professor McLean, Rev. Mr. Bethune, Capt. Stockton, Samuel L. Southard, Professor Dod, and Rev. Mr. Pierson, took part in the discussion.

The first resolution, "That it is expedient to have a Colonization Society in New Jersey," was adopted unanimously.

The second resolution was then discussed with different views, by Rev. Mr. Bethune, Mr. Pierson, Professor McLean, Capt. R. F. Stockton, and Hon. S. L. Southard, without coming to any decision, when the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

8 o'clock, A. M., July 11.

The convention again met, and the unfinished business of last evening being the second resolution reported by the business committee, was further discussed by Messrs. Halsey, Pierson, Dod, Dr. Alexander, Yeomans, and Capt. Stockton. The discussion involved the relation which the state society should hold to the American Colonization Society; in reference to which there was some contrariety of opinion. After some remarks by J. P. Jackson, Esq. the following resolution was moved by him as a substitute, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the object of this society shall be to circulate information among the inhabitants of this state, on the subject of colonization, and to secure for the people of color, in New Jersey, if they prefer it, a distinct settlement in Liberia, under the control of the American Colonization Society, and to act in concert with the parent institution at the city of Washington, in the prosecution of their important and benevolent enterprise.

Whereupon a constitution for the regulation of the society was adopted.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the clergymen of the different churches in New Jersey to take up collections this year, and annually hereafter, in aid of the funds of the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That Capt. R. F. Stockton, Hon. S. L. Southard, and Professors McLean and Dod, be a committee to address a letter to the American Colonization Society, on the subject of a national Colonization Convention.

On motion of Samuel R. Hamilton, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to the Hon. William Halsey, for his faithful, zealous and gratuitous labors in the colonization enterprise; and that he be requested to collect the moneys pledged to him.

Resolved, That it it be recommended by this convention, that Colonization Societies, auxiliary to the State Society, be formed in every town and village in the state.

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the executive committee of the State Society the appointment of a general agent or agents to advance the colonization cause.

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the friends of colonization in New Jersey, the Christian Statesman, a newspaper published under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, and the Colonization Herald, conducted by the Pennsylvania Society, as containing authentic intelligence of the operations of this enterprise, and of the current events transpiring in the colonies.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to Mr. Buchanan and Rev. Mr. Bethune, of Philadelphia, for their attendance and participation in the exercises of this convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the officers and published.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*, after prayer by Dr. Alexander.

HON. SAMUEL BAYARD, *President.*

DUDLEY S. GREGORY, REV. JOHN CROES, J. T. NEWTON, J. B. HARRISON, } *Vice-Presidents.*

J. P. JACKSON, S. R. GUMMERE, } *Secretaries.*

From De Tocqueville's Democracy in America.

SITUATION OF THE BLACK POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, AND DANGERS WITH WHICH ITS PRESENCE THREATENS THE WHITES.

(*Concluded.*)

The first of these causes is the climate: it is well known that in proportion as Europeans approach the Tropics, they suffer more from labour. Many of the Americans even assert, that within a certain latitude the exertions which a negro can make without danger are fatal to them;* but I do not think that this opinion, which is so favourable to the indolence of the inhabitants of southern regions, is confirmed by experience. The southern parts of the Union are not hotter than the South of Italy and of Spain;† and it may be asked why the European cannot work as well there as in the two latter countries. If slavery has been abolished in Italy and in Spain without causing the destruction of the masters, why should not the same thing take place in the Union? I cannot believe that nature has prohibited the Europeans in Georgia and the Floridas, under pain of death, from raising the means of subsistence from the soil; but their labour would unquestionably be more irksome and less productive;‡ to them than to the inhabitants of New England. As the free workman thus loses a portion of his superiority over the slave in the southern states, there are fewer inducements to abolish slavery.

All the plants of Europe grow in the northern parts of the Union; the south has special productions of its own. It has been observed that slave-labour is a very expensive method of cultivating corn. The farmer of corn-land in a country where slavery is unknown, habitually retains a small number of labourers in his service, and at seed-time and harvest he hires several additional hands, who only live at his cost for a short period. But the agriculturist in a slave state is obliged to keep a large number of slaves the whole year round, in order to sow his fields and gather in his crops, although their services are only required for a few weeks; but slaves are unable to wait till they are hired, and to subsist by their own labour in the mean time like free labourers; in order to have their services, they must be bought. Slavery, independently of its general advantages, is therefore still more inapplicable to countries in which corn is cultivated than to those which produce crops of a different kind.

The cultivation of tobacco, of cotton, and especially of the sugar-cane, demands on the other hand, unremitting attention: and women and children are employed in it, whose services are of but little use in the cultivation of wheat. Thus slavery is naturally more fitted to the countries from which these productions are derived.

Tobacco, cotton, and the sugar-cane are exclusively grown in the south, and they form one of the principal sources of the wealth of those states. If slavery were abolished, the inhabitants of the south would be constrained to adopt one of two alternatives: they must either change their system of cultivation, and then they would come into competition with the more active and more experienced inhabitants of the north; or, if they continued to cultivate the same produce without slave-labour, they would have to support the competition of the other states of the south, which might still retain their slaves. Thus, peculiar reasons for maintaining slavery exist in the south which do not operate in the north.

But there is yet another motive which is more cogent than all the others; the south might indeed, rigorously speaking, abolish slavery, but how should it rid its territory of the black population? Slaves and slavery are driven from the north by the same law, but this twofold result cannot be hoped for in the south.

The arguments which I have adduced to show that slavery is more natural and more advantageous in the south than in the north, sufficiently prove that the number of slaves must be far greater in the former districts. It was to the southern settlements that the first Africans were brought, and it is there that the greatest number of them have always been imported. As we advance towards the south, the prejudice which sanctions idleness increases in power. In the states nearest to the Tropics there is not a single white labourer; the negroes are consequently much more numerous in the south than in the north. And, as I have already observed, this disproportion increases daily, since the negroes are transferred to one part of the Union as soon as slavery is abolished in the other. Thus the black population augments in the south, not only by its natural fecundity, but by the compulsory emigration of the negroes from the north; and the African race has causes of increase in the south very analogous to those which so powerfully accelerate the growth of the European race in the north.

In the State of Maine there is one negro in three hundred inhabitants; in Massachusetts, one in one hundred; in New York, two in one hundred; in Pennsylvania, three in the same number; in Maryland, thirty-four; in Virginia, forty-two; and lastly, in South Carolina* fifty-five per cent. Such was the proportion of the black population to the whites, in the year 1830. But this proportion is perpetually changing, as it constantly decreases in the north and augments in the south.

It is evident that the most southern states of the Union cannot abolish slavery without incurring very great dangers, which the north had no reason to apprehend when it emancipated its black population. We have already shown the system by which the northern states secure the transition from slavery to freedom, by keeping the present generation in chains, and setting their descendants free; by this means the negroes are gradually introduced into society; and whilst the men who might abuse their freedom are kept in a state of servitude, those who are emancipated may learn the art of being free before they become their own masters. But it would be difficult to apply this method in the south. To declare that all the negroes born after a certain period shall be free, is to introduce the principle and the notion of liberty into the heart of slavery; the blacks, whom the law thus maintains in a state of slavery from which their children are delivered, are astonished at so unequal a fate, and their astonishment is only the prelude to their impatience and irritation. Thenceforward slavery loses, in their eyes, that kind of moral power which it derived from time and habit; it is reduced to a mere palpable abuse of force. The northern states had nothing to fear from the contrast, because in them the blacks were few in number, and the white population was very considerable. But if this faint dawn of freedom were to show two millions of men their true position, the oppressors would have reason to tremble. After having affranchised the children of their slaves, the Europeans of the southern states would very shortly be obliged to extend the same benefit to the whole black population.

In the north, as I have already remarked, a twofold migration ensues upon the abolition of slavery, or even precedes that event when circumstances have rendered it probable; the slaves quit the country to be transported southwards; and the whites of the northern states as well as the emigrants from Europe hasten to fill up their place. But these two causes cannot operate in the same manner in the southern states. On the one hand, the mass of slaves is too great for any expectation of their ever being removed from the country to be entertained; and on the other hand, the Europeans and Anglo-Americans of the north are afraid to come to inhabit a country, in which labour has not yet been reinstated in its rightful honors. Besides, they very justly look upon the states in which the proportion of the negroes equals or exceeds that of the whites, as exposed to very great dangers; and they refrain from turning their activity in that direction.

Thus the inhabitants of the south would not be able, like their northern countrymen, to initiate the slaves gradually into a state of freedom, by abolishing slavery; they have no means of perceptibly diminishing the black population, and they would remain unsupported to repress its excesses. So that in the course of a few years, a great people of free negroes would exist in the heart of a white nation of equal size.

The same abuses of power which still maintain slavery, would then become the source of the most alarming perils, which the white population of the south might have to apprehend. At the present time the descendants of the Europeans are the sole owners of the land; the absolute masters of all labour; and the only persons who are possessed of wealth, knowledge, and arms. The black is destitute of all these advantages, but he subsists without them because he is a slave. If he were free, and obliged to provide for his own subsistence, would it be possible for him to remain without these things and to support life? Or would not the very instruments of the present superiority of the white, whilst slavery exists, expose him to a thousand dangers if it were abolished?

As long as the negro remains a slave, he may be kept in a condition not very far removed from that of the brutes; but, with his liberty, he cannot but acquire a degree of instruction which will enable him to appreciate his misfortunes, and to discern a remedy for them. Moreover, there exists a singular principle of relative justice which is very firmly implanted in the human heart. Men are much more forcibly struck by those inequalities which exist within the circle of the same class, than with those which may be marked between different classes. It is more easy for them to admit slavery, than to allow several millions of citizens to exists under a load of eternal infamy and hereditary wretchedness. In the north the population of freed negroes feels these hardships and resents these indignities; but its members and its powers are small, whilst in the south it would be numerous and strong.

As soon as it is admitted that the whites and the emancipated blacks are placed upon the same territory in the situation of two alien communities, it will readily be understood that there are but two alternatives for the future; the negroes and the whites must either wholly part or wholly mingle. I have already expressed the conviction which I entertain as to the latter event.† I do not imagine that the white and the black races will ever live in any country upon an equal footing. But I believe the difficulty to be still greater in the United States than elsewhere. An isolated individual may surmount the prejudices of religion, of his country, or of his race, and if this individual is a king he may effect surprising changes in society; but a whole people cannot rise, as it were, above itself. A despot who should subject the Americans and their former slaves to the same yoke, might perhaps succeed in commingling their races; but as long as the American democracy remains at the head of affairs, no one will undertake so difficult a task; and it may be foreseen that the freer the white population of the United States becomes, the more isolated will it remain.*

I have previously observed that the mixed race is the true bond of union between the Europeans and the Indians; just so the mulattoes are the true means of transition between the white and the negro; so that wherever mulattoes abound, the intermixture of the two races is not impossible. In some parts of America, the European and the negro races are so crossed by one another, that it is rare to meet with a man who is entirely black, or entirely white: when they are arrived at this point, the two races may really be said to be combined; or rather to have been absorbed in a third race, which is connected with both without being identical with either.

Of all the Europeans the English are those who have mixed least with the negroes. More mulattoes are to be seen in the south of the Union than in the north, but still they are infinitely more scarce than in any other European colony: mulattoes are by no means numerous in the United States; they have no force peculiar to themselves, and when quarrels originating in differences of colour take place, they generally side with the whites; just as the lacqueys of the great, in Europe, assume the contemptuous airs of nobility to the lower orders.

The pride of origin, which is natural to the English, is singularly augmented by the personal pride which democratic liberty fosters amongst the Americans: the white citizen of the United States is proud of his race, and proud of himself. But if the whites and the negroes do not intermingle in the north of the Union, how should they mix in the south? Can it be supposed for an instant, that an American of the southern states, placed, as he must for ever be, between the white man with all his physical and moral superiority, and the negro, will ever think of preferring the latter? The Americans of the southern states have two powerful passions which will always keep them aloof; the first is the fear of being assimilated to the negroes, their former slaves; and the second, the dread of sinking below the whites, their neighbours.

If I were called upon to predict what will probably occur at some future time, I should say, that the abolition of slavery in the south will, in the common course of things, increase the repugnance of the white population for the men of colour. I found this opinion upon the analogous observation which I already had occasion to make in the north. I there remarked that the white inhabitants of the north avoid the negroes with increasing care, in proportion as the legal barriers of separation are removed by the legislature; and why should not the same result take place in the south? In the north, the whites are deterred from intermingling with the blacks by the fear of an imaginary danger; in the south, where the danger would be real, I cannot imagine that the fear would be less general.

If, on the one hand, it may be admitted (and the fact is unquestionable) that the coloured population perpetually accumulates in the extreme south, and that it increases more rapidly than that of the whites; and if, on the other hand, it be allowed that it is impossible to foresee a time at which the whites and the blacks will be so intermingled as to derive the same benefits from society; must it not be inferred, that the blacks and the whites will, sooner or later, come to open strife in the southern states of the Union? But if it be asked what the issue of the struggle is likely to be, it will readily be understood that we are here left to form a very vague surmise of the truth. The human mind may succeed in tracing a wide circle, as it were, which includes the course of future events; but within that circle a thousand various chances and circumstances may direct it in as many different ways; and in every picture of the future there is a dim spot, which the eye of the understanding cannot penetrate. It appears, however, to be extremely probable, that in the West India Islands the white race is destined to be subdued, and the black population to share the same fate upon the continent.

In the West India Islands the white planters are surrounded by an immense black population; on the continent, the blacks are placed between the ocean and an innumerable people, which already extends over them in a dense mass, from the icy confines of Canada to the frontiers of Virginia, and from the banks of the Missouri to the shores of the Atlantic. If the white citizens of North America remain united, it cannot be supposed that the negroes will escape the destruction with which they are menaced; they must be subdued by want or by the sword. But the black population which is accumulated along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, has a chance of success, if the American Union is dissolved when the struggle between the two races begins. If the federal tie were broken, the citizens of the south would be wrong to rely upon any lasting succour from their northern countrymen. The latter are well aware that the danger can never reach them; and unless they are constrained to march to the assistance of the south by a positive obligation, it may be foreseen that the sympathy of colour will be insufficient to stimulate their exertions.

Yet, at whatever period the strife may break out, the whites of the south, even if they are abandoned to their own resources, will enter the lists with an immense superiority of knowledge and of the means of warfare: but the blacks will have numerical strength and the energy of despair upon their side; and these are powerful resources to men who have taken up arms. The fate of the white population of the southern states will, perhaps, be similar to that of the Moors in Spain. After having occupied the land for centuries, it will perhaps be forced to retire to the country whence its ancestors came, and to abandon to the negroes the possession of a territory, which Providence seems to have more peculiarly destined for them, since they can subsist and labour in it more easily than the whites.

The danger of a conflict between the white and the black inhabitants of the southern states of the Union, a danger which, however remote it may be, is inevitable—perpetually haunts the imagination of the Americans. Thh inhabitants of the north make it a common topic of conversation, although they have no direct injury to fear from the struggle; but they vainly endeavour to devise some means of obviating the misfortunes which they foresee. In the southern states the subject is not discussed: the planter does not allude to the future in conversing with strangers; the citizen does not communicate his apprehensions to his friends; he seeks to conceal them from himself: but there is something more alarming in the tacit forebodings of the south, than in the clamorous fears of the northern states.

This all-pervading disquietude has given birth to an undertaking which is but little known, but which may have the effect of changing the fate of a portion of the human race. From apprehension of the dangers which I have just been describing, a certain number of American citizens have formed a society for the purpose of exporting to the coast of Guinea, at their own expense, such free negroes as may be willing to escape from the oppression to which they are subject.*

In 1820, the society to which I allude formed a settlement in Africa upon the 7th degree of north latitude, which bears the name of Liberia. The most recent intelligence informs us that two thousand five hundred negroes are collected there; they have introduced the democratic institutions of America into the country of their forefathers; and Liberia has a representative system of government, negro jurymen, negro magistrates, and negro priests; churches have been built, newspapers established and, by a singular change in the vicissitudes of the world, white men are probibited from sojourning within the settlement.†

This is indeed a strange caprice of fortune. Two hundred years have now elapsed since the inhabitants of Europe undertook to tear the negro from his family and his home, in order to transport him to the shores of North America; at the present day, the European settlers are engaged in sending back the descendants of those very negroes, to the continent from which they were originally taken; and the barbarous Africans have been brought into contact with civilization in the midst of bondage, and have become acquainted with free political institutions in slavery. Up to the present time Africa has been closed against the arts and sciences of the whites; but the inventions of Europe will perhaps penetrate into those regions, now that they are introduced by Africans themselves. The settlement of Liberia is founded upon a lofty and a most fruitful idea; but whatever may be the results with regard to the continent of Africa, it can afford no remedy to the new world.

In twelve years the Colonization Society has transported two thousand five hundred negroes to Africa; in the same space of time about seven hundred thousand blacks were born in the United States. If the colony of Liberia were so situated as to be able to receive thousands of new inhabitants every year, and if the negroes were in a state to be sent thither with advantage; if the Union were to supply the society with annual subsidies,‡ and to transport the negroes to Africa in vessels of the state, it would still be unable to counterpoise the natural increase of population amongst the blacks; and as it could not remove as many men in a year as are born upon its territory within the same space of time, it would fail in suspending the growth of the evil which is daily increasing in the states.§ The negro race will never leave those shores of the American continent, to which it was brought by the passions and the vices of Europeans; and it will not disappear from the new world as long as it continues to exist. The inhabitants of the United States may retard the calamities which they apprehend, but they cannot now destroy their efficient cause.

I am obliged to confess that I do not regard the abolition of slavery as a means of warding off the struggle of the two races in the United States. The negroes may long remain slaves without complaining; but if they are once raised to the level of free men, they will soon revolt at being deprived of all their civil rights; and as they cannot become the equals of the whites, they will speedily declare themselves as enemies. In the north everything contributed to facilitate the emancipation of the slaves; and slavery was abolished, without placing the free negroes in a position which could become formidable, since their number was too small for them ever to claim the exercise of their rights. But such is not the case in the south. The question of slavery was a question of commerce and manufacture for the slave-owners in the north; for those of the south, it is a question of life and death. God forbid that I should seek to justify the principle of negro slavery, as has been done by some American writers! But I only observe that all the countries which formerly adopted that execrable principle are not equally able to abandon it at the present time.

When I contemplate the condition of the south, I can only discover two alternatives which may be adopted by the white inhabitants of those states; viz. either to emancipate the negroes, and to intermingle with them; or, remaining isolated from them, to keep them in a state of slavery as long as possible. All intermediate measures seem to me likely to terminate, and that shortly, in the most horrible of civil wars, and perhaps in the extirpation of one or other of the two races. Such is the view which the Americans of the south take of the question, and they act consistently with it. As they are determined not to mingle with the negroes, they refuse to emancipate them.

Not that the inhabitants of the south regard slavery as necessary to the wealth of the planter; for on this point many of them agree with their northern countrymen in freely admitting that slavery is prejudicial to their interests; but they are convinced that, however prejudicial it may be, they hold their lives upon no other tenure. The instruction which is now diffused in the south has convinced the inhabitants that slavery is injurious to the slave-owner, but it has also shown them, more clearly than before, that no means exist of getting rid of its bad consequences. Hence arises a singular contrast; the more the utility of slavery is contested, the more firmly is it established in the laws; and whilst the principle of servitude is gradually abolished in the north, that self-same principle gives rise to more and more rigorous consequences in the south.

The legislation of the southern states, with regard to slaves, presents at the present day such unparalleled atrocities, as suffice to show how radically the laws of

---

* This is true of the spots in which rice is cultivated; rice-grounds, which are unwholesome in all countries, are particularly dangerous in those regions which are exposed to the beams of a tropical sun. Europeans would not find it easy to produce rice; but may they not subsist without rice-grounds?

† These states are nearer to the equator than Italy and Spain, but the temperature of the continent of America is very much lower than that of Europe.

‡ The Spanish Government formerly caused a certain number of peasants from the Azores to be transported into a district of Louisiana called Attakapas, by way of experiment. These settlers still cultivate the soil without the assistance of slaves, but their industry is so languid as scarcely to supply their most necessary wants.

* We find it asserted in an American work, entitled "Letters on the Colonization Society," by Mr. Carey, 1833, "That for the last forty years the black race has increased more rapidly than the white race in South Carolina; and that if we take the average population of the five states of the south into which slaves were first introduced, viz. Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia, we shall find that from 1790 to 1830 the whites have augmented in the proportion of 80 to 100, and the blacks in that of 112 to 100.

In the United States, in 1830, the population of the two races stood as follows:

States where slavery is abolished, 6,565,434 whites; 120,520 blacks. Slave states, 3,960,814 whites; 2,208,102 blacks.

* This opinion is sanctioned by authorities infinitely weightier than anything that I can say: thus, for instance, it is stated in the Memoirs of Jefferson (as collected by M. Conseil,) "Nothing is more clearly written in the book of destiny than the emancipation of the blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit, and opinions have established between them."

* If the British West India planters had governed themselves, they would assuredly not have passed the Slave Emancipation Bill which the mother-country has recently imposed upon them.

* This society assumed the name of "the Society for the Colonization of the Blacks." See its Annual Reports; and more particularly the fifteenth. See also the pamphlet, to which allusion has already been made, entitled, "Letters on the Colonization Society, and on its probable results," by Mr. Carey, Philadelphia, April, 1833.

† This last regulation was laid down by the founders of the settlement; they apprehended that a state of things might arise in Africa, similar to that which exists on the frontiers of the United States, and that if the negroes like the Indians, were brought into collision with a people more enlightened than themselves, they would be destroyed before they could be civilized.

‡ Nor would these be the only difficulties attendant upon the undertaking; if the Union undertook to buy up the negroes now in America, in order to transport them to Africa, the price of slaves, increasing with their scarcity, would soon become enormous; and the states of the north would never consent to expend such great sums, for a purpose which would procure such small advantages to themselves. If the Union took possession of the slaves in the southern states by force, or at a rate determined by law, an insurmountable resistance would arise in that part of the country. Both alternatives are equally impossible.

§ In 1830 there were in the United States 2,010,327 slaves and 319,439 free blacks, in all 2,329,766 negroes; which formed about one-fifth of the total population of the United States at that time.

humanity have been perverted, and to betray the desperate position of the community in which that legislation has been promulgated. The Americans of this portion of the Union have not, indeed, augmented the hardships of slavery; they have, on the contrary, bettered the physical condition of the slaves. The only means by which the ancients maintained slavery, were fetters and death; the Americans of the south of the Union have discovered more intellectual securities for the duration of their power. They have employed their despotism and their violence against the human mind. In antiquity, precautions were taken to prevent the slave from breaking his chains; at the present day measures are adopted to deprive him even of the desire of freedom. The ancients kept the bodies of their slaves in bondage, but they placed no restraint upon the mind and no check upon education; and they acted consistently with their established principle, since a natural termination of slavery then existed, and one day or other the slave might be set free, and become the equal of his master. But the Americans of the south, who do not admit that the negroes can ever be commingled with themselves, have forbidden them to be taught to read or write, under severe penalties; and as they will not raise them to their own level, they sink them as nearly as possible to that of the brutes.

The hope of liberty had always been allowed to the slave to cheer the hardships of his condition. But the Americans of the south are well aware that emancipation cannot but be dangerous, when the freed man can never be assimilated to his former master. To give a man his freedom, and to leave him in wretchedness and ignominy, is nothing less than to prepare a future chief for a revolt of the slaves. Moreover, it has long been remarked, that the presence of a free negro vaguely agitates the minds of his less fortunate brethren, and conveys to them a dim notion of their rights. The Americans of the south have consequently taken measures to prevent slave-owners from emancipating their slaves in most cases; not indeed by a positive prohibition, but by subjecting that step to various forms which it is difficult to comply with.

I happened to meet with an old man, in the south of the Union, who had lived in illicit intercourse with one of his negresses, and had had several children by her, who were born the slaves of their father. He had indeed frequently thought of bequeathing to them at least their liberty; but years had elapsed without his being able to surmount the legal obstacles to their emancipation, and in the meanwhile his old age was come on, and he was about to die. He pictured to himself his sons dragged from market to market, and passing from the authority of a parent to the rod of the stranger, until these horrid anticipations worked his expiring imagination into frenzy. When I saw him he was a prey to all the anguish of despair, and he made me feel how awful is the retribution of Nature upon those who have broken her laws.

These evils are unquestionably great; but they are the necessary and foreseen consequence of the very principle of modern slavery. When the Europeans chose their slaves from a race differing from their own, which many of them considered as inferior to the other races of mankind, and which they all repelled with horror from any notion of intimate connexion, they must have believed that slavery would last for ever; since there is no intermediate state which can be durable, between the excessive inequality produced by servitude, and the complete equality which originates in independence. The Europeans did imperfectly feel this truth, but without acknowledging it even to themselves. Whenever they have had to do with negroes, their conduct has either been dictated by their interest and their pride, or by their compassion. They first violated every right of humanity by their treatment of the negro, and they afterwards informed him that those rights were precious and inviolable. They affected to open their ranks to the slaves, but the negroes who attempted to penetrate into the community were driven back with scorn; and they have incautiously and involuntarily been led to admit of freedom instead of slavery, without having the courage to be wholly iniquitous, or wholly just.

If it be impossible to anticipate a period at which the Americans of the south will mingle their blood with that of the negroes, can they allow their slaves to become free without compromising their own security? And if they are obliged to keep that race in bondage, in order to save their own families, may they not be excused for availing themselves of the means best adapted to that end? The events which are taking place in the southern states of the Union, appear to me to be at once the most horrible and the most natural results of slavery. When I see the order of nature overthrown, and when I hear the cry of humanity in its vain struggle against the laws, my indignation does not light upon the men of our own time who are the instruments of these outrages; but I reserve my execration for those who, after a thousand years of freedom, brought back slavery into the world once more.

Whatever may be the efforts of the Americans of the south to maintain slavery, they will not always succeed. Slavery, which is now confined to a single tract of the civilized earth, which is attacked by Christianity as unjust, and by political economy as prejudicial; and which is now contrasted with democratic liberties and the information of our age, cannot survive. By the choice of the master or the will of the slave, it will cease; and in either case great calamites may be expected to ensue. If liberty be refused to the negroes of the south, they will in the end seize it for themselves by force; if it be given, they will abuse it ere long.

DR. CHANNING ON MUSIC.

This distinguished writer lately delivered an address on the subject of intemperance, in which he maintains, that if sources of pure and ennobling enjoyment were every where made free of access, the temptations to evil would be less frequent and less powerful.

The following beautiful extract on the enjoyment derived from the charming science of music, we recommend to the attentive perusal of our readers.

I have said, a people should be guarded against temptation to unlawful pleasures by furnishing the means of innocent ones. By innocent pleasures I mean such as excite moderately; such as produce a cheerful frame of mind, not boisterous mirth; such as refresh, instead of exhausting the system; such as recur frequently, rather than continue long; such as send us back to our daily duties invigorated in body and in spirit; such as we can partake in the presence and society of respectable friends; such as consist with and are favorable to a grateful piety; such as are chastened by self-respect, and are accompanied with the consciousness, that life has a higher end than to be amused. In every community there *must* be pleasures, relaxations, and means of agreeable excitement; and if innocent ones are not furnished, resort will be had to criminal. Man was made to enjoy, as well as to labor; and the state of society should be adequate to this principle of human nature.

France, especially before the revolution, has been represented as a singularly temperate country; a fact to be explained, at least in part, by the constitutional cheerfulness of that people, and by the prevalence of simple and innocent gratifications, especially among the peasantry. Men drink to excess very often to shake off depression, or to satisfy the restless thirst for agreeable excitement, and these motives are excluded in a cheerful community. A gloomy state of society, in which there are few innocent recreations, may be expected to abound in drunkenness, if opportunites are afforded. The savage drinks to excess, because his hours of sobriety are dull and unvaried, because, in losing the consciousness of his condition and existence, he loses little which he wishes to retain. The laboring classes are most exposed to intemperance, because they have at present few other pleasurable excitements. A man, who after toil, has resources of blameless recreation, is less tempted than other men to seek self-oblivion. He has too many of the pleasures of a man, to take up with those of a brute. Thus the encouragement of simple, innocent enjoyments, is an important mean of temperance.

These remarks show the importance of encouraging the efforts, which have commenced among us, for spreading the accomplishment of music through our whole community. It is now proposed that this shall be made a regular branch in our schools; and every friend of the people must wish success to the experiment. I am not now called to speak of all the good influences of music, particularly of the strength which it may and ought to give to the religious sentiment, and to all pure and generous emotions. Regarded merely as a refined pleasure, it has a favorable bearing on public morals. Let taste and skill in this beautiful art be spread among us, and every family will have a new resource. Home will gain a new attraction. Social intercourse will be more cheerful, and an innocent public amusement will be furnished to the community. Public amusements, bringing multitudes together to kindle with one emotion, to share the same innocent joy, have a humanizing influence; and among these bonds of society, perhaps no one produces so much unmixed good as music. What a fullness of enjoyments has our Creator placed in our reach, by surrounding us with an atmosphere which may be shaped into sweet sounds? And yet this goodness is almost lost upon us, through want of culture of the organ by which this provision is to be enjoyed."

ANNALS OF BENEVOLENCE.

The Charitable Bequests of FREDERICK KOHNE, *deceased, are as follows, viz:*

To the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the U. States of America, established near Greenwich, in the state of New York, payable at the death of *****, One Hundred Thousand Dollars,	$100,000
To the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. of America, exclusively to the domestic concerns of said Society, payable (when) as aforesaid, Ten Thousand Dollars,	10,000
To the Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the advancement of Christianity in South Carolina, payable (when) as aforesaid, Five Thousand Dollars,	5,000
To the Ladies' Benevolent Soc'ty in Charleston, S. Carolina, to be applied to the objects of that Society, payable (when) as aforesaid, Five Thousand Dollars,	5,000
To Shirras' Dispensary in Charleston, for the use of that institution, payable (when) as aforesaid, Ten Thousand Dollars,	10,000
To the Bishop's Fund in South Carolina, for the use of that Fund, payable (when) as aforesaid, Five Thousand Dollars,	5,000
To the Female Episcopal Benevolent Society of St. James' Church in the city of Philadelphia, for the use of the poor of that church, payable (when) as aforesaid, Three Thousand Dollars,	3,000
To the Philadelphia Dispensary, payable (when) as aforesaid, Five Thousand Dollars,	5,000
To the Orphan's Society of Philadelphia, payable (when) as aforesaid, Sixty Thousand Dollars,	60,000
To the Infant Schools, established in Philadelphia, for the objects of those Schools, payable (when) as aforesaid, Five Thousand Dollars,	5,000
To the Charleston Protestant Episcopal Domestic Missionary Society, to be applied for the support of the officiating Missionary of St. Stephen's Church at that place, payable (when) as aforesaid, Ten Thousand Dollars,	10,000
To the Mariners' Church in South Carolina, payable (when) as aforesaid, Five Thousand Dollars,	5,000
To the House of Refuge in Pennsylvania, payable (when) as aforesaid, One Hundred Thousand Dollars,	100,000
To the Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania, payable (when) as aforesaid, Five Thousand Dollars,	5,000
To the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, payable (when) as aforesaid, Twenty Thousand Dollars,	20,000
To the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the support of the Bishop having the city of Philadelphia in his diocese, payable (when) as aforesaid, Five Thousand Dollars,	5,000
To the General Episcopal Sunday School of N. York, &c., payable (when) as aforesaid, Twenty Thousand Dollars,	20,000
The rest, residue and remainder, to such charitable institutions in Pennsylvania and South Carolina, as his executors, or the survivor of them, shall deem most beneficial to mankind, and so that part of the colored population in each of the said states of Pennsylvania and South Carolina shall partake of the benefits thereof. The residue of course is not ascertained, being subject to contingencies, but the Register thinks he may estimate it at the probable sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars,	300,000
Besides the above, the deceased gave for the benefit of the Orphan House and Religious Institutions in Charleston, certain sundry houses, lots and buildings in Charleston, value to me not known, supposed	50,000
	$733,000

Making, together, a sum (yet forthcoming) expressing the bounty of his Christian benevolence, of not less than about Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars.

And well may the Episcopalian, the pious, the poor, the sick, the orphan, and the destitute, repeat the oft repeated declaration of good old Job, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away—blessed be the name of the Lord"—for Christ hath said, that he "that distributes to the poor, layeth up treasure in Heaven." And John hath written, that "he that doeth the will of God, abideth for ever."

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN GEST, Register.

VISIT TO A SILK FACTORY.

Derby, situated on the Derwent, with a population of twenty-four thousand, contains a handsome Ionic town hall, reading rooms, a church, the body of which is Roman, and the tower, a splendid structure 180 feet in height, purely Gothic. Being informed that there was an extensive silk manufactory in this town, I went to it, and easily obtained admission. The son of the proprietor conducted me through the various departments. In each room, there is an overseer, in some of them, men, in others, women, who receive the silk by weight, and are obliged to account for it in the same manner, deducting nothing for waste. In those apartments in which shreds necessarily accumulate, eachlaborer carries a pocket at the side, into which every atom, however small, is deposited. In the uppermost room, the silk is wound from the skeins upon small cylinders. This is performed by girls. Three kinds of silk are used in the factory; the white from China, which is considered the best; the yellow from Bengal, which is second in quality; and the yellow from Persia, which is the poorest. *Tramming*, the next process, is the winding of the silk from the aforementioned cylinders, to small spools. This is performed by women. In the room next below, the operation of *throwing*, i. e. spinning the silk the first time, or before it is doubled, is conducted by women. It is spun on large machines, not very dissimilar to those in cotton factories. After this operation, it is carried to an adjoining building, where it is doubled and twisted, reeled, picked, trimmed, and scorched. A man is employed at each twisting machine, but all the other processes are executed by boys. One poor little fellow does nothing but scorch the silk, from morning till night. The flame used is that of burning paper. The doubling and twisting is performed with surprising rapidity. The machines are very similar to those used in rope-walks for twisting or spinning the strans. Twelve skeins are twisted at a time on some of the machines, twenty-four on others. A boy holds a handreel containing twelve, or twenty-four skeins of unto the machine, throws the threads, each over a twisted silk. He attaches the end of each of these to a hook, stationed at a distance from the machine, sufficient to make a skein of sewing-silk, runs at full speed ing hook, runs back, attaches them to the same hoods as at first, and then breaks them. Immediately, another boy turns the machine, the doubled threads are twisted, a man at one end and a boy at the other, detach them and in a moment they are reeled. The silk is carried from this room to the department where it is coloured.

In another part of the building, silk lacing strings are manufactured. The cotton cord, which constitutes the body of them, is covered with the silk by means of very simple machinery, and with a surprising rapidity. The cord passes across the room, thirty or forty feet in length, and is attached, at one end, to a twisting machine. A man holds a small apparatus, containing three distinct threads of silk. He attaches these to end of the cord, and the machine being put in rapid motion, he walks, as quickly as possible, along the cord to its remote end, and the operation is complete. The twisting of the cord winds the silk around it. The cord is afterwards reeled, and the skein cut, which makes the strings of the proper length. The tin tags are then attached to the ends, by means of machinery operated by boys. Two of these, one cutting the tin and the other completing the operation, will attach about a hundred a minute.—*Spy.*

From the New York American.

LAW FOR THE REGULATION OF STEAMBOATS.

We published yesterday the late law of Congress establishing such guards and checks, as the authority of the General Government is competent to, on steamboats navigating the waters of the United States.

As, however, the length of the bill may prevent many from reading it, and as we deem it essential to its efficacy, that its provisions should be universally known—to the end that all parties may understand both their rights and their remedies—we subjoin a careful synopsis thereof, which it would be well to cut out and preserve.

Synopsis of a law to provide for the better security of the lives of the passengers on board steamboats or vessels.

Sec. 1. Requires all vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to take out before the 1st of October next, a new license, subject to the conditions hereafter.

Sec. 2. Prohibits all vessels propelled as above, from transporting passengers or goods "in or upon the bays, lakes, rivers, or other navigable waters of the United States," after the 1st of October without such new license. Penalty for non-compliance five hundred dollars, for which a boat may be proceeded against summarily.

Sec. 3. Authorises the District Judge to appoint competent and faithful persons to inspect hulls, boilers, and machinery of every steam vessel, whenever requested so to do by the master or owner thereof, which inspectors are to furnish duplicate certificates of their inspection, and to take an oath faithfully to discharge their duty. No one to be appointed who is interested in the manufacture of steam engines or machinery.

Sec. 4. Requires the person appointed to *inspect the hull* of any steamboat, to state in his certificate the age of the boat, and when and where built, and how long it has been running; and also whether the vessel is in his opinion sound and seaworthy. Fee $5, to be paid by owner or master.

Sec. 5. Imposes the same duties on the person required to *inspect the boilers*—the certificate to state the age thereof, and whether sound and fit for use. One copy of the certificate to be delivered to the Collector, the other to "be posted up and kept in some conspicuous part of the boat." Fee as above.

Sec. 6. The inspection under the 4th section to be made *once a year*, that under the 5th section *twice a year*—the certificate of such inspection to be delivered by the owner or master to the Collector, under the penalty of forfeiture of the licence, and incurring the penalties of running without a licence. A "competent number of experienced and skilful engineers" to be kept by the owners on board every boat—and for neglect of doing so, the owners and master liable "for all damages to the property or any passenger on board, occasioned by explosion or by derangement of the machinery."

Sec. 7. Requires under the penalty of $200, that whenever the boat stops for passengers, freight or fuel, the safety-valve shall be opened "so as to keep the steam down in the boiler as near as practicable to what it is when the boat is under headway."

Sec. 8. Requires under penalty of $300, boats navigating the lakes or the ocean, if not over 200 tons, to carry "two long-boats or yawls, each competent to carry at least three such yawls.

Sec. 9. Requires under like penalty all steamers referred to in section 8, to carry with them an engine and suction hose in good order, and to use iron rods or chains instead of tiller ropes.

Sec. 10. Requires steam vessels running between sunset and sunrise to carry lights—penalty $200.

Sec. 11. All penalties to be sued for in the District Court, where the offence occurs, or where the owner or master resides. One half for the informer, the other for the United States.

Sec. 12. "Every captain, engineer, pilot, or other person employed on board a steamboat," through whose "negligence, misconduct, or inattention," life is lost, shall be deemed "*guilty of manslaughter*," and upon conviction, be sentenced to confinement at hard labour for not more than ten years.

Sec. 13. In all actions against steamboat owners or masters, the "bursting of the boiler, collapse of a flue, or injurious escape of steam," shall be taken as "full prima facie evidence, sufficient to charge the defendant, or those in his employ, with negligence, until he shall show there was no negligence by him or those in his employment."

Here is legislation enough. It now remains with travellers and with juries to give it full effect, upon the first and every fitting occasion.

From the New Orleans Observer.

MOTLEY CONVENTION.

The annual New England Anti-Slavery Convention met at Marlborough Chapel, in Boston, May 30, 1838. After the preliminary business of organization, &c. was done,

On motion of Oliver Johnson,

Voted, unanimously, That all persons present, or who may be present at subsequent meetings, whether men or women, who agree with us in sentiment on the subject of slavery, be invited to become members and participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

And yet it seems that the word unanimous did not include all the persons present, for eight individuals, seven of whom were clergymen, desired to have their names *expunged* from the roll of the Convention in consequence of the above vote.

Then a motion was made that the resolution admitting women to seats, be reconsidered. Of the debate on this question the Boston Courier says:

"Rev. Mr. Colman, Mr. Garrison, the lady who was appointed on the Committee, (Miss Kelly, of Lynn,) and several other speakers, contended for the fair sex, and the Rev. Mr. Torrey, of Salem, Rev. Mr. Martyn, of New York, and the Rev. Trask spoke in opposition. Mr. Colman was pathetic, Mr. Garrison was ferocious, and Miss Kelly was very decided. The lady observed that the Creator has as much right to put a soul into a female frame as in a male frame, and that the abolitionists should take the yoke off the heads of the females, before they broke the chain from the negro's heel.

"The vote was finally taken, after a stormy debate, and stood thus: 56 for re-consideration—86 against it; so the rights of women were recognized by the convention, and after having, by a previous vote invited the ladies to sit and take part in the convention, we could not see how the meeting could have done otherwise. Of the 56 who voted for re-consideration, only one was a female; of the 86 who voted in the negative, a large proportion were women, coloured and white. The clergy in this discussion were treated rather cavalierly, and they made themselves scarce afterwards. What will be the result we know not, but it is probable that another division will take place in the abolition ranks."

It may be a subject of pleasant inquiry, what that yoke is which Miss Kelly would have broken from the heads (*quere, necks?*) of females, previous to any action in favour of the slaves. After beating our brains for some time upon the subject, we find nothing to which we can suppose she alluded, except the scripture requirement, that women be subject to their own husbands, be modest, chaste, keepers at home, &c. We have no doubt but these duties are felt by very many (we dare not say worthy) women to be a bitter, if not an intolerable grievance. Our police courts full often exhibit women of this spirit and character, but we would by no means indicate a belief that such dispositions or characters can ever become respectable among the people of a Christian country.

Temperance.

PERILS OF THE MODERATE DRINKER.

With what facility, from what slight and almost imperceptible beginnings, the abyss of intemperance may be reached, is evident from numerous examples within the circle of common experience. Observe that wretched inebriate, whom neither the entreaties of his friends, nor the anguish of his broken hearted wife and beggared children, nor even the certainty of his own approaching destruction, can persuade to relinquish his brutal revels. You look with horror on his hectic cheek, haggard brow, and emaciated form. You blush for the disgrace of humanity, as you behold him wallowing in filth, or raving in the madness of intoxication. And yet this man, now so degraded and loathesome that the very earth groans to bear him, was once the ornament of society—the pride and joy of many fond hearts. The bloom of health was on his cheek—the vigour of youth was in his step—his eye, now so dim and sunken, glowed with intelligence and lofty purpose—and visions of usefulness and honor glittered before him. But, alas! he became a "moderate drinker." He imagined it beneficial to his health to drink a very little; and deemed it an innocent token of civility to take, occasionally, a social glass with a companion. This trifling, and, as he thought, temperate, use of intoxicating liquors, has blighted all his prospects, and kindled a fire within him which oceans cannot quench. It was this that excited and nourished that raging and insatiable thirst, which has led him on from one degree of indulgence to another, till amendment has become impossible, and he is cast powerless on that dark and burning torrent in whose waves he must soon sink for ever. But yet this wretched man did not enter recklessly on his career of death. He determined to be prudent. He thought of the millions who had been undone in the same path; and firmly resolved never to follow them to the point of danger. For a while, he proceeded with fear and hesitation, carefully measuring every step, and surveying all its consequences. Reason often admonished him to return; conscience whispered that the way was perilous; virtue called after her wandering child, and pointed him to the upward path which conducts to her glorious summit, and her immortal honors. But the ever increasing thirst urged him forward, and constantly gathering strength from indulgence, augmented every moment the celerity of his progress. And now his prudence began to fail; the voice of warning was neglected; conscience spoke more feebly; imagination gilded the scene before him with delusive beauty; and the syren song of the destroyer allured him onward to his fate. Thus borne along by a thousand conspiring influences, with a speed ever quickening, and yet so gentle that he was insensible of its velocity, he continued to travel the road to death, pleased with its easy descent, and praising its breadth and smoothness, till the gulf yawned under his feet, and with a cry of despair and horror, he plunged into its depths.

"Facilis descensus Averni;
Sed revocare gradum—
Hic labor—hoc opus est."

Baptist Record.

INTEMPERANCE THE GRAVE OF INTELLECT.

An instance of the destructive effect of intemperance on intellectual character, once occurred under our own observation, accompanied by circumstances of such melancholy interest, as never to be forgotten. In the course of our education, we were associated with a young man of great promise, the only son of an aged and pious clergyman. No expense had been spared to place every possible advantage within his reach. And his talents and attainments fully justified all the pains which had been expended upon him. He was endowed with extraordinary capacities. He possessed that peculiar faculty of comprehension, which embraces the whole of a subject at once, as it were, by intuition. He was equally distinguished for the solid and the splendid—for argument and for taste—for reason and for imagination. How often, while ravished by the grandeur of his eloquence, did his companions look forward to the day when "listening senates would hang upon his tongue." For three years he continued to display increasing power of mind, to enlarge his acquisitions, and to attract a constantly growing admiration. But all the fond hopes, which friendship had cherished with regard to his future course, were doomed to suffer a sad disappointment. Soon a declension was visible in his intellectual efforts; his studies were neglected; his faculties had lost their energy; his imagination had faltered; his towering genius lay prostrate in the dust; and every thing told but too plainly that his literary career was about to be closed in darkness. We gazed with amazement and grief at the change. But soon, too soon, the fatal cause appeared. Too soon his pallid brow, flushed cheek, trembling hand, and unsteady step, proclaimed the remorseless destroyer who was gnawing this flower of promise at the root. Every effort which love and piety could suggest, was made to save him; but in vain. He was himself sensible of his danger; he saw the precipice before him; but his approach to it had been too rapid and headlong to admit of pause. He had placed himself in the hands of a giant who never pities, and never relaxes his iron gripe. He felt his captivity, and shook his chains, and struggled for release; but it came not: lost! lost! was inscribed on his forehead; and after a few months of unutterable wretchedness, he was expelled from the Institution, and returned to that unhappy father, to agonize his heart with the blight of his dearest hopes, and to bring down his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. Oh how often, while gazing on the wreck of that noble mind, have we longed to label every bowl with letters of blood; and to cry, in trumpet-tones, to every young man in the nation, "*avoid it—come not near,*" *for there is ruin in the cup!—Baptist Record.*

LONDON (ENG.) YEARLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The following account of this yearly meeting, is contained in a letter dated, "London, 5th month 27th, 1838," in which the writer states: "It began last second day, and the several sittings have not only been more than usually interesting, free from that collision of sentiment to which, for a few years past we have been uncomfortably exposed, but in which 'the Master of assemblies' has been pleased to own us in an especial manner, that I think we may truly acknowledge, that in many of the sittings, 'Truth reigned over all.' The meeting has been large, and the few that have gone from us, scarcely make a perceptible difference. We have had Daniel Wheeler's company; he has recently returned from the isles that are afar off, but his countenance manifests that He in whose service he has been engaged, is not an hard master, but a rich rewarder of those devoted to his service. We had a very interesting account from him of his labours in the islands of the Pacific, (most of which he has lately visited in the capacity of a minister of the gospel,) and from Elizabeth Fry, (sister to Joseph John Gurney) of her visit to Paris, &c.; by which it is manifest that a way is preparing in the nations of the earth, where little or no way has hitherto been, for spreading the glad tidings of peace and salvation through a crucified and risen Lord."

The temperance cause, it appears, received no inconsiderable impetus from the account given by D. Wheeler of the baneful and destructive effects of intoxicating liquors among the natives of the South Seas.—*New York Whig.*

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1838.

We are pleased, as we are sure our readers will be, to learn that the Rev. J. J. Matthias will continue, though in another field, to be engaged in the cause of African colonization. The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee:

"*Resolved*, That the Rev. John J. Matthias, the Agent of the Young Men's Colonization Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, be authorized by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society to organize auxiliary societies, and to collect money for the same."

IS THERE HOPE?

The chapter from De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, which is concluded in to-day's Herald, will, we hope, be carefully read and studied. The subject is placed in all its various aspects, and examined in a calm and unprejudiced manner. We may object to the hopelessness of a remedy for slavery, compatibly with the true and permanent interests of the two races in this country, which seems to have possessed the mind of the intelligent Frenchman. At the same time it must be admitted by every man who is not a fanatic or a knave, or a compound of both, that the problem of the abrogation of slavery, and the ultimate fate of the black race on this continent, is far from being easy of solution. The difficulties presented by M. de Tocqueville, are neither speculative nor imaginary; nor are they lessened by the facts of recent occurrence in the West Indies. Of most short-sighted vision are they who cannot or will not look for results more complicated and important in the coming half century, than what some would fain believe to be the concluding act—the emancipation of the slave. It is a clear and obvious duty, which both whites and blacks owe, if not to themselves, at least to their immediate descendants, to inquire into the relative positions which these latter will take contentedly towards each other. Will there be no danger, or will there not be a great probability of jealousies, strife, struggle for the ascendancy, factions and civil war, between the two races?

Emancipation in the West Indies furnishes a very remote argument, if any, in favor of a similar measure in the United States. In the former it is but the beginning of measures which will, we believe with De Tocqueville, put those islands in possession of the black race. No person in this country will be found to urge emancipation with a view of its bringing about a similar catastrophe in the United States. Is any person more justifiable in urging it in view of the probability of another result obtaining—that indicated also by De Tocqueville, viz: the subjugation and extinction of the black race on this continent.

But is there no remedy? The only one hitherto proposed and in progress of action in the distempered state of things, so fully and fearfully described by De Tocqueville, is Colonization. We speak of this as being the only remedy which, whilst it brings present partial relief, continues to operate, so as ultimately, without dangerous convulsions or bloodshed, to renovate the entire social organization; and to enable each part to perform its allotted function in the manner sanctioned and intended by nature and by nature's God.

It will be seen indeed, that the author, although he bears testimony to the nobleness of purpose, and "the lofty and most fruitful idea" on which the settlement of Liberia is founded, has small faith in colonization as a remedy to the new world, "whatever may be the results with regard to the continent of Africa." We cannot, of course, debate the question here in all its bearings in reference to its practicableness. But if we are to take the past history of these United States; first their colonial origin, small and feeble beginnings, and subsequent wealth and territory and power—and secondly, the number of emigrants from Europe, who annually arrive on our shores, we shall have data adequate to justify a perseverance in African colonization, even on the ground alone of relief to the two races—black and white, in this country. We suppose all along, in the calculation, that the colored people have the same sensibilities to wrong and contumely, the same generous ambition to better their situation and to elevate themselves and their brethren and descendants in the scale of civilization and political power which the whites have shown, who, when finding themselves aggrieved and oppressed in the land of their nativity, sought a new home and country on this continent, amidst privations, distresses and exposures from the climate and barbarian enemies.

The motives which might be supposed to quicken the energies of the colored man into a determination to emigrate to Africa, are certainly as operative and as cogent as those which impelled the Pilgrim Fathers to settle in New England, the Quakers in Pennsylvania, the Catholics in Maryland, and adventurers of various creeds in Virginia. Had the early colonists suffered more from the proud man's contumely, the law's delay, and the ruler's injustice, than the colored people now suffer in this country? What should restrain these latter from imitating the course of the former? Do they think themselves bound to stay and struggle for their rights at home? Let their actual position in the northen states, after the lapse of half a century of legal equality and personal freedom, be in part a reply to such a determination. Would they, if the could, try revolution and its concomitants? Let them look to England, as a commentary on this course. The contemporaries of the Pilgrim Fathers fought for their civil and religious rights at home—they brought

Charles I. to the bloek—they obeyed next the Protector Cromwell—and finally took back the son of their beheaded king, in the person of Charles II. And with what results? They were farther off than before from what they most desired. Then came another and a bloodless revolution, marked by the deposition of James II. and the elevation of his daughter Mary and her husband William, to the throne. Still were the advances in civil and religious liberty slow; and it was not until a century and a half later that the disabilities on Catholics and Dissenters were removed. What was the fate—what the progress of the descendants of the first few and distressed colonists along the Atlantic coast on this continent? Were they more successful than their kindred and countrymen who remained at home, in preference to going into banishment, and to be destroyed by disease and the treacherous Indians, as was then alleged by the anti-colonizationists of that day? The history of the United States is a suitable reply to this question. But there never would have been materials for this history; there never would have been colonies at first, nor free states afterwards, if the arguments now adduced against African colonization, had been allowed to sway the men and women of these times.

The motives being still stronger for inducing the colored people to emigrate to Africa now than they were for inducing the English then, and the Irish and the Germans since, to emigrate to America; and the facilities for the former being greater, and the subsequent hardships and dangers less, there can remain but one great cause for holding back. This cause has been charged on the black race by their detractors; it seems to be virtually admitted by their abolition friends—it is their inherent apathy, their want of those high and ennobling emotions and impulses to elevated actions, by which men strain after future and permanent good, at the cost of present sacrifices. If the black man be thus deficient in some of the finest attributes of humanity, it is useless to speculate, idle to engage in any measures for his relief. But if, on the contrary, he is possessed, as we believe him to be, and as the colony of Liberia shows him to be, of feelings and aspirations congenial with his white brother, then is colonization not only possible, but practicable and capable of realizing all the anticipations of its most sanguine friends.

"*The Emancipator*" adheres but little to the subject and course of action implied by its title. It ought rather to be called the Spy, and General Gossip and Informer. Rumors, anonymous letters, steam-boat and stage conversations seem to be the favorite staple out of which it works materials for censure and denunciation. Its last display of this kind is in an editorial article of half a column, headed POLITICS AND COLONIZATION. The reader might at first be led to suppose that the American Colonization Society, or a convention of all the State Societies, had issued a manifesto, declaratory of the course of political action which their members intended to follow out, and of the favorites whom they had resolved to support for office. But after perusing a few lines, he finds that the wonderful revelation consists in an alleged conversation of the General Agent and Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, on board of a steam-boat, or in a stage, with some abolitionists. Need the Emancipator be told that the publication in a newspaper of casual conversations is reprobated by even hack politicians, in the very heat of party strife. How little then does such a course become the conductor of a periodical, who professes to be prompted by lofty feelings of philanthropy and to use moral suasion and religious appeals to win over the opposition to his side.

The Emancipator, after relating the alleged conversation, says, "We have thought it our duty to make this information public." We would say, in return, that a person of sensibility to the courtesies and charities of life would think it his bounden duty to abstain from giving publicity and currency to any matter thus picked up in casual conversational intercourse. What an unseemly aspect would the anti-abolition presses, for example, exhibit if they were to become the retailers of even a part of the garbage and overflows of gall and bitterness and absurdities which are sent forth in familiar conversation by abolitionists. Common taste, if there be no restraining principle, ought to prevent this retailing of gossip and vague rumors, of which the Emancipator and its affiliated presses are so fond.

We would commend to the Emancipator's careful attention the entire discourse, now before us, on the text "*Judge not*," and particularly the following passage:

"Hence is the world become so extremely critical and censorious, that in many places the chief employment of men and the main body of conversation is, if we mark it, taken up in judging; every gossiping is, as it were, a court of justice; every seat becometh a tribunal; at every table standeth a bar, whereto all men are cited—whereat every man, as it happeneth, is arraigned and sentenced: no sublimity or sacredness of dignity, no integrity or innocence of life, no prudence or circumspection of demeanor, can exempt any person from it: not one escapeth being taxed under some scandalous name, or odious character, one or other. Not only the outward actions and visible practices of men are judged; but their retired sentiments are brought under trial, their inward dispositions have a verdict passed on them, their final states are determined. Whole bodies of men are thus judged at once, and nothing it is in one breath, to damn whole churches, at one push to throw down whole nations into the bottomless pit."

Of the subject of the reported conversation we do not think it necessary to speak at this time, having no guaranty for the accuracy of the report as published in the Emancipator. Our remarks are pointed to this specimen of the too common practice of that print, of repeating hearsay and doubtful opinions and rumors, and of going beyond all the violence of the most arrant partizan politician, in vouching for their accuracy, and then making them ground for capital accusations or proof to justify former aspersions.

NEW COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In conformity to public notice previously given, the citizens of the borough of West Middletown and its vicinity, assembled in the Methodist Church in that place, on Saturday the 30th ult., with the design of forming themselves into a Colonization Society. Nathaniel Paxton, Esq. was called to the chair, and Joseph P. Deighan appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by the Secretary, it was thought advisable first to enter into an election of a Board of officers for the Colonization Society of West Middletown: whereupon Mr. Paxton was chosen President, Nathan Patterson Vice-President, John Vasbinder Secretary, and Hugh Hamilton Treasurer. A few remarks were then made by Mr. J. P. Thompson, of Washington College, urging the importance of the transaction through which the meeting had passed—namely, the organization of an institution with proper and efficient agents at its head, designed to promulgate and disseminate Christian and philanthropic doctrines, at war with no human codes—hostile to no policy in our great republic; but perfectly compatible with that civil and religious liberty, which has made our land far-famed in gospel enterprise, and, like the air, free to circulate in a southern as well as a northern climate, life-giving and salutary to both.

Mr. Paxton then arose and remarked, that as he had been elected President of the Society, he would use all endeavors in future, no matter where his lot might be cast, to disseminate the principles of the institution, believing them to be the only legitimate and efficient means capable of accomplishing the object desired—the emancipation of the slave—that he would call and duly publish meetings of the Society—and that as we had apparently begun on a small scale, he indulged the hope that the future would develope great things from small beginnings.

No district is perhaps more worthy of a Colonization Society than that of West Middletown—its citizens are enterprising and intelligent—its physical acquirements abundant—all that is wanting is a zeal and devotion commensurate with these advantages.

Signed, NATHANIEL PAXTON, Pres't.
JOSEPH P. DEIGHAN, Secretary.

COLONIZATION MEETING AT NEWARK.

A very large meeting of the friends of African Colonization was held at Newark on Wednesday evening last, at which Chief Justice Hornblower acted as president. Hon. Silas Condit and Stephen Dod were appointed vice presidents, and Wm. G. Lord, secretary. The following statement of the proceedings is abridged from the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Halsey stated that the objects of the meeting were to revive an interest in the enterprise, to organize an auxiliary to the New Jersey Colonization Society, and to appoint delegates to the convention in Trenton on the 10th July. Mr. H. here introduced to the meeting Mr. Brown, a man of colour, and a missionary recently from Liberia, who offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the success of the Colonization enterprise, exceeding the most sanguine expections of its friends, should excite them to continued and increased exertions to extend and perpetuate its benefits.

Mr. Brown spoke at some length in support of the resolution. In the course of his remarks he stated that he was originally prejudiced against the colonization cause, but that his personal experience, acquired during his residence in Africa, had convinced him that it was not only a practicable enterprise, but that it was full of hope and promise, and that it afforded advantages to his race now in this country, nowhere else to be found. The climate of Liberia he declared to be better suited to the constitutions of coloured people than that of any part of the United States. He had himself been much afflicted with disease before he went there, but had entirely recovered in that country. The colonists generally enjoy better health than any similar population in our country. There had been a favourable change in this particular, within two years, and since the country had been cleared and cultivated. There was no winter in the colonies, and it was never so hot in the summer months as it sometimes is in the United States. The country is clothed in perpetual green, and two crops are produced in the year.

Mr. B. spoke with much animation of the general happiness of the people, and remarked that it would be impossible adequately to describe their manifestations of gratitude and joy at the anniversary celebration of their deliverance from the land of bondage. They felt themselves freemen, in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of liberty, religion, and law.

Rev. Mr. Matthias, Governor of Bassa Cove and Edina, was then introduced, and in the course of an excellent address fully corroborated the statements of Mr. Brown. In relation to the health of the colonists, he exhibited bills of mortality to show that the deaths did not average over one a month.

Resolved, That it is essential to the extension and the perpetuity of the benefits of colonization that an auxiliary Colonization Society be immediately organized in the city of Newark, and that the example should be followed in every city, town, and village in New Jersey.

A committee was then appointed to draft a constitution for the society. Mr. Halsey stated that pledges of funds to the amount of $1250 had already been obtained from 85 citizens of Newark, and that 300 persons had agreed to become members of the Society, and to pay $1 entrance, and one dollar annually. The total amount pledged to be paid is $1560, besides the annual subscription of $300.

The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Mr. Eddy and Mr. Frelinghuysen, who pressed home the importance of the cause with characteristic force and eloquence.

The following delegates were appointed to the state convention, viz.: Messrs. John Taylor, Asa Whitehead, Amzi Armstrong, O. S. Halsted, Dr. J. G. Goble, Rev. Messrs. Eddy and Wells, and Wm. B. Kinney.

The audience was then dismissed by the Rev. Dr. Hillyer, of Orange.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Annual Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, was held at Philadelphia on the 13th instant. A procession, composed of the Trustees, Faculties, and Students, in the University, having been formed at the College Hall, proceeded to the Hall of the Musical Fund Society, where the exercises took place. A large and respectable auditory witnessed the ceremonies.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon twenty-two young gentlemen, members of the senior class of the collegiate department.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on twenty grapuates, of three years' standing.

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Charles J. Pleasants, Va.; Amos W. Griffith, Philadelphia; John Howard Smith, Philadelphia; Charles Foulke, Pennsylvania; John A. Smith, Tenn.; George F. Boisseau, Va.; August C. Evans, N. C.; Charles R. Dobson, N. C.; John Hinir, Md.; Robert M. McClure, Md.; Thomas Glaskin, Va.; Thomas H. Potter, R. I.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Henry M. Mason, of Easton, Md.; Rev. Christian F. Cruse, of St. Paul's College, Flushing, N. Y.; Rev. Benjamin Dorr, Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia; Rev. George W. Bethune, of Philadelphia; Rev. William R. De Witt, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Honourable John Bannister Gibson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Valedictory Oration was delivered by Lewis A. Scott.

The exercises were highly gratifying to the friends of the Institution, and creditable to the Professors and graduating students.

The Faculty of the College is composed of the Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Professor of Moral Philosophy; Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Wylie, of Languages; Mr. Henry Reed, of English Literature; Mr. Roswell Parke, of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Mr. Henry Vethake, of Mathematics.

We find the following in the Warrenton *Times*:

FAUQUIER (VIRGINIA) WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The directors, as was anticipated, have made prompt and ample preparation for the reception of the crowds of visitors, who throng this beautiful and fashionable place. A few days since, a band of choice musicians engaged for the season arrived: and every thing which can minister to the comfort and pleasure of the guests, has been provided. There is every promise of a crowded season.

The time is at hand, when our citizens will have an opportunity of mingling in a scene, the memory of which in after life will seem like the gay vision of excited fancy, or the brilliant imagery of Oriental poetry, rather than an actual living pageant. The northern cities, the cities of the District, the city of Richmond, and all Eastern Virginia, delegate their choicest and fairest society to represent them during the summer heats, at this court of pleasure and fashion. The spacious saloons, the promenade under the lofty portico in front of the pavilion—the pleasure grounds tastefully decorated with flowers and trees; all in life and motion by the presence of a gay and joyous multitude, is a scene which must be witnessed; language is not rich enough to represent it.

The design of the original proprietor, in laying off the grounds, is now fully developed: and we are struck with admiration at the taste and judgment, which could realize in advance, a picture of such surpassing beauty. In accomplishing his purpose, the bold and enterprising projector has mocked at expense; to mould the grounds and scenery to his own standard of elegance, he has rudely torn down hills and filled up valleys—turned water courses from their accustomed channels, and felled the forests, to open a view of the Blue Mountains for hundreds of miles. In elegance of structure, in magnificence of scenery, in salubrity of position, the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs are unsurpassed in the United States; whilst thousands, restored to life and health, attest the medical virtues of the water.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURES.

From the report of a committee appointed at the Convention lately held to take into consideration the interests of the southern states, to inquire whether manufacturing establishments cannot be carried on as efficiently and cheaply in Virginia as in the northern states, it appears that, in Wheeling, Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, and Kanawha, more than eleven millions of dollars are already invested in the manufactories of these places; that in Wheeling alone there are one hundred and thirty-six manufacturing establishments, employing more than one thousand seven hundred hands—the chief articles manufactured there being iron casting, bar iron, nails and glass ware. In Petersburg, there are five flourishing cotton manufactories, an iron foundry, and several flour mills and tobacco manufactories. In Richmond there are also establishments of a similar kind. In Fredericksburg and Falmouth, there are several iron and woollen manufactories, with flour and other mills. The manufacture of pig and bar iron is extensively conducted in the counties of Rockbridge, Alleghany, Botetourt, Wythe, and Washington, in the upper part of the valley; and in Augusta, Shenandoah, Page, and other counties bordering on the Ohio, and in the county of Franklin, east of the ridge. The resources of Virginia in iron, coal, and salt are not surpassed in any part of the Union. And the committee give it as their opinion that, when the banking establishments of the state shall be extended, and the facilities of communication shall be improved, as contemplated, no state in the Union can carry on manufacturing establishments with greater advantage to its citizens than Virginia.—*National Intelligencer.*

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

The stockholders of this company assembled in general meeting yesterday, according to their late order of adjournment; and the "General Committee" reported upon the proceedings of the Board for the past year. The report of the committee we shall shortly publish. In the mean time we give the following resolutions, recommended by the committee, and unanimously adopted by the stockholders:

"1. *Resolved*, That the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have rendered distinct accounts of all their proceedings, which, on examination, have been found fairly and justly stated; and that this meeting do accordingly certify the same.

"2. *Resolved*, That the President, Directors, and other officers of the Company, during the last year, have exhibited a spirit, zeal, energy, and industry, in meeting and triumphing over the most serious and alarming difficulties, and have thus merited the thanks of this meeting, which are accordingly hereby tendered to them."

The following gentlemen were then elected to manage the business of the Company for the ensuing year, viz:

President—George C. Washington.

Directors—John Hoye, R. H. Henderson, William Gunton, Phineas Janney, John J. Abert, and Walter Smith.

The meeting was then adjourned until Wednesday, the 10th day of October next.

Thomas Carberry, Esq. (one of the late Directors of the Company) declined a re-election, and Mr. Hoye was appointed to fill his place. With this exception, the gentlemen constituting the late Board have all been re-elected.

We understand that the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have lately, by a unanimous vote, appointed Michael C. Sprigg, of Allegany county, to the important office of Commissioner of the Canal.—*Nat. Intel.*

MORAL EFFECTS OF MARRIAGE.—The statistics of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, are curious in the great inequality, which they exhibit, between married and unmarried convicts. Of the one hundred and sixty prisoners received the last year, one hundred and ten were unmarried. Six were widowers, and forty-five only were married. I have never seen a stronger illustration of the moral influence of marriage. It is too late to eulogize the marriage institution, after the world's experience of its ameliorating influence upon the human condition, for six thousand years. But we may take the instance, as an evidence of its effects, in promoting good habits, morality and virtue amongst the lowest classes of society.

Summary.

The New York Methodist Conference, (embracing New York, White Plains, New Haven, Hartford, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Delaware, and Newburg,) has under its care 257 Sunday Schools, 424 superintendents, 2,450 teachers, and 15,706 scholars. The schools have 40,000 volumes. The whole number of members of the church in this district is 33,600—and of local preachers, 153.—*S. S. Journal.*

The United States frigate Columbia, Commodore Read, and sloop of war John Adams, were at Madeira on the 7th June. A letter from an officer on board the Columbia, states that "a young man named John Kemp, fell from the main-top-gallant yard to the deck, and and was instantly killed. The officers and ship's company have contributed six or seven hundred dollars for the benefit of his mother, who is a respectable woman in Greenwich village, city of New York. We sail direct for Rio Janeiro."

The Emperor of Russia has decreed that an excise duty shall be imposed on snuff and tobacco throughout the empire from the 1st of January, 1839. This excise duty, according to the calculations of the Minister of Finance, will yield an income of 80,000,000 roubles. The Emperor has expressed a desire that this money should be applied to the construction of rail-roads, and the establishing of steam communications by water.

The steam packet Royal William, of 617 tons and 276 horse power, is advertised to sail from Liverpool for New York on the 5th July, without touching at any of the ports on the Irish channel.

A letter from Smyrna mentions that Mehemed Ali is granting all the concessions demanded by England, and that amongst others, he has permitted English steam vessels to navigate the Nile for the importation and exportation of British goods, and has sanctioned the establishment of a depot with considerable magazines between Cairo and Suez. By order of the English Government, several officers were to be, or had already been, established throughout the country; the consular service was to be reorganised in Egypt, and the consuls had been named on all the important points of the Red Sea.

Commodore David Porter, the United States charge des affaires at the Turkish Court and his two sons, have arrived at Boston in the brig Niger from Constantinople.

A HEALTHY CITY.—Detroit now contains nearly 10,000 inhabitants. Only one interment (a child two days old) occurred within its boundaries during the week ending July 7th.

The American steamboat General Porter, has been purchased by the British Government for $40,000, and is fitting out at Waterloo as an armed vessel for service upon Lake Erie.

RAIL-ROADS IN AUSTRIA.—The operation for making the iron rail-roads around the environs of Vienna are very animated; 17,000 workmen are now employed on the north Ferdinand rail-road and it is believed that in the course of next month they will be increased to 20,000. The directors of the iron rail-road from Vienna to Raab are equally zealous. Though there are great obstacles to overcome no doubt is entertained that the rail-road will be wholly completed towards the end of the year 1840.

Twenty-six thousand dollars were appropriated at the late session of Congress for the re-construction of the building recently destroyed by fire at West Point.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—Representatives in Congress are to be chosen in fourteen states the present year, and the elections will take place in the following order:

Louisiana, 1st Monday in July.
Illinois, 1st Monday in August.
Missouri, 1st Monday in August.
Vermont, 1st Tuesday in September.
Maine, 2d Monday in September.
Georgia, 1st Monday in October.
Arkansas, 1st Monday in October.
South Carolina, 2d Monday in October.
New Jersey, 2d Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania, 2d Tuesday in October.
Ohio, 2d Tuesday in October.
New York, 1st Monday in November.
Massachusetts, 2d Tuesday in November.
Delaware, 2d Tuesday in November.

The election in Louisiana commenced July 2d, and continued three days.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.
NEW ORLEANS, July 12, 1838.

The Citizens' Bank of this place has made an arrangement with one or more of the Banks in Cincinnati to circulate a million or more of their money and to reimburse them by exchange on the north, to be purchased here and the banks in Cincinnati to purchase Exchange on their place and send to the Citizens' Bank here. The profit upon all these operations to be divided between the Citizens and Ohio Bank.

This they expect will regulate all the exchanges and currency of the west. They have already reduced the exchange on Cincinnati, from 5 to 3 per cent. and they intend to bring down the price of specie by this operation to near par. They put down exchange on New York from 7 to 6, but this did not last but a single day and has again returned to 7.

The Trustees of the Albany Medical College have appointed David M. Reese, M. D., of the city of New York, Professor of the theory and practice of Medicine in the new institution.

A letter from a gentleman residing in that fertile valley of Virginia immediately on the borders of Clarke and Jefferson counties, dates July 15, 1838, to a friend in this city, says;

"You have no doubt heard that the wheat crop was very promising. In the progress of harvesting, it surpasses expectation, and I believe it is the very best crop that was ever raised in this section of country."

DISBANDING OF THE CANADA MILITIA.—It is stated in the Detroit Free Press, from a source which that paper says may be relied upon, that an express reached Sandwich the day previous from Toronto, with orders to the commandant to disband the militia on this frontier, and to draw off the regular troops into the London districts.

Statistics.

POPULATION OF IOWA AND WISCONSIN TERRITORIES.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Burlington, June 5th, 1838.

To the Honorable the President of the Council.

Sir—I have the honor herewith to transmit to the Council an abstract of all the returns which have been made to my office, in conformity with the law of the last session, providing for the taking of the census of the territory. Respectfully,

W. B. SLAUGHTER,
Secretary of Wisconsin Territory.

Hon. ARTHUR INGRAM, Pres't of the Council.

East of the Mississippi River, Wisconsin.

Counties.	*Population.*	*Counties.*	*Populatio*
Crawford,	1220	Racine,	2054
Green,	494	Rock,	480
Iowa,	3218	Walworth,	1019
Dane,	172	Grant,	2764
Milwaukee,	3131	Brown,	3048
Jefferson,	468		
Dodge,	18		18,149
Washington,	64		

West of the Mississippi River, Iowa.

Louisa,	1180	Van Buren,	3174
Jackson,	881	Henry,	3058
Jones,	241	Clayton,	274
Linn,	205	Slaughter,	282
Des Moines,	4605	Lee,	283
Muscatine,	1252		
Clinton,	445		22,859
Scott,	1252	East of the Missis-	
Dubuque,	2381	sippi River,	18,148
Johnson,	348		
Cedar,	557	Grand Total,	41,008

FOREIGN SALT TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, during the year ending 30th September, 1837:

Importations.—Bushels, 6,343,706—value, $862,617.

Exportations.—Bushels, 41,118—value, $12,722.

Leaving for consumption and stock, 6,302,588 bushels—value, $849,905.

Exportations of Domestic Salt.—Bushels, 99,133—value, $58,472.

From the Cleveland Herald.

PRODUCE TRADE OF CLEVELAND IN ELEVEN WEEKS.—The earliest receipts of produce this season, at this port, by the Ohio Canal, were on the 18th of April, and the quantities received from the date until the 30th of June, embracing a period of less than *eleven weeks*, were as follows:

Wheat,	457,460 bushels	val. at $1 25		$571,825
Corn,	34,146 do.	do.	65	22,194
Oats,	7,194 do.	do.	40	2,877
Flour,	144,124 bls.	do.	6 75	972,837
Pork,	26,146 do.	do.	14 00	376,044
Whiskey,	5,292 do.	do.	13 00	68,796
Bacon,	1,288,162 lbs.	do.	9	125,934
Lard,	890,473 do.	do.	8	71,237
Butter,	78,346 do.	do.	12 1-2	9,793
				$2,201c'37

If a favorable demand for bread stuffs should exist in the eastern markets, after the new crop is gathered, we have no doubt that the shipments of wheat from this port will amount to nearly *one million of bushels* before the closing of navigation, and *two hundred and fifty thousand barrels of flour.*

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—The Collector of Tolls on the Pennsylvania Canal at Pittsburg, publishes the following statement of some of the principal articles of western and south-western produce and manufacture, which have been transported eastwardly by the canal, between the 27th March last and the 2d instant:

Flour,	81,982 bbls.
Wheat,	18,000 bushels.
Corn and other Grain,	653 do.
Bacon,	7,810,270 pounds.
Tobacco,	3,931,539 do.
Cotton,	830,861 do.
Hemp,	786,576 do.
Wool,	266,573 do.
Lard and Tallow,	447,824 do.
Feathers,	27,392 do.
Beef and Pork,	894 barrels.
Whiskey and other domestic Liquors,	10,450 gallons.

OHIO CANAL TOLLS—1837—1838.

	May, 1837.	May. 1838.
Cleveland,	$7,075 82	$10,930 25
Akron,	1,722 97	2,387 61
Dover,	1,868 76	3,427 03
Massillon,	3,176 80	3,717 00
Roscoe,	4,771 97	9,575 53
Newark,	8,687 17	14.762 15
Columbus,	2.674 53	4,515 35
Circleville,	2.926 94	4,711 07
Chillicothe,	3,063 71	4,997 14
Portsmouth,	5,079 28	5,237 16
Cincinnati,	4,875 00	5,168 95
Hamilton,	349 88	538 89
Middletown,	1,415 67	2,258 35
Dayton,	2,512 12	4,871 55
	$50,499 61	$76,168 03
		59,499 61
Increase		$25,698 42

The *rates* of tolls are the same as in 1837.—*Columbus Statesman.*

TOLLS AND TRADE OF THE NEW YORK CANALS.—The tolls received on the State Canals for the week ending on the 22d of June, amount to the sum of $44,951 83. The total sum collected from the opening of navigation to the 22d June is $468,957 12; exceeding the amount received up to the same period in 1837 by the sum of *one hundred and thirty one dollars and eighty eight cents.*

The quantity of flour and wheat arriving at tide water via the N. Y. State Canals, from the 7th to 22d June in 1837 and 1838, was as follows;

	Bbls. Flour	*Bush. Wheat.*
In 1837,	42,386	2,904
1838,	56,680	26,813
Excess of 1838,	14,294	23,909

The merchandize shipped at Albany and West Troy for the same period is as follows:

1837,	5,968,000 pounds.
1838,	7,884,500
Increase,	1,916,500 pounds.

STATISTICS OF SOUTH AMERICA.—Baron Humboldt transmitted to President Bolivar, in 1822, some facts concerning the extent of territory, and population covering it, of Spanish America. It appears from the data, that

	Square leagues.	Pop. in 1822.
Mexico—has	73,830	6,800,000
Guatemala.	16,740	1,600,000
Cuba and Porto Rico,	4,430	800,000
Columbia,	91,950	2,200,000
Peru,	42,150	1,400,000
Chili,	15,240	1,100,000
Buenos Ayres,	127,770	2,000,002
Brazil,	256,990	4,000,000

THE CANALS.—We are indebted to the editors of the Argus for a copy of the annual report of the commissioners of the canal fund. The amount of moneys on hand on the 30th September, 1836, was $4,066,343,92. Receipts to same date of 1837, $2,524,505,98 total, $6,590,869,91.

The payments for the year, including $1,261,153,28 of the Erie and Champlain canal fund paid off, were $3,413,638 95. Balance in the hands of the commissioners on 30th September last, $3,413,638 95.

The total amount of the Canal debt on the 30th September, was $6,166,02.

At the close of the fiscal year the amount of moneys invested, and which are applicable to payment of interest, and extinguishment of the canal debt was $2,994,037 58. bringing in a revenue of $148,456 55.

POPULATION AND MORTALITY.—At the beginning of the last century London within the walls, including a space of not more than 360 acres, contained not much less than 140,000 persons, the then mortality being 1 to 20; but, fortunately for the health of the citizens space has become more valuable for warehouses than for human habitations; so that the population of the city within the walls is diminished, according to the census of 1831, to 55,778, and the rate of mortality is now reduced to 1 in 40.

The Banks of Newfoundland may be regarded as one of the wonders of the world; in fact they are *carses* or vast alluvial traces on the breast of the ocean, which allow man to reap without the trouble of sowing, and most amazing are the finny harvest they yield. The fish caught on these banks finds its way to the most distant parts of the earth—thanks to the valuable condiment salt and the policy that rendered it almost as cheap as water, and applicable even as seasoning to the food of cattle. In the year 1830 nearly a million quintals of dried cod fish were exported from Newfoundland, and in 1833 about half the number of casks filled with seal skins. In addition to those articles there were considerable exports of cod and seal oil, staves, salted salmon, herrings, mackerel, tongues, sounds and caplins, the last a fish so multitudinous that it actually colours the waters when it arrives on the coast. The total annual value of the Newfoundland trade may be estimated in round numbers at two millions sterling. But this is merely the British portion of the traffic, for the French and Americans also cure to an immense extent, and have not been backward in profiting by the advantages so impolitically granted to them in 1814.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.—The joint stock banks in the United Kingdom have a paid up capital of forty millions. Upon this capital the annual dividends are nearly three and a half millions. The English country joint stock banks commenced in 1826; their number is about one hundred, of which one half have been established since 1835; their total paid-up capital ten millions, and the annual amount of commercial accommodation afforded by them, in the shape of discounts, &c., is not less than 30 millions. From Parliamentary returns it appears that the total amount of dividends paid by 60 banks, over and above the amounts of the reserved funds, was 513,112*l.*, upon the aggregate paid-up capital of 6,492,868*l.*, being an average of 7*l.* 18s. per ct.; and from a calculation of later date, it appears that upon the paid-up capital of 7,830,000*l.* of 76 banks, the dividends are 632,700*l.* being an average of eight and a twelfth per cent,; and making an annual profit, including reserved funds, of above 700,000*l.*

Poetry.

From the New York Observer.

THE STREAM OF DEATH.

There is a stream whose narrow tide
The known and unknown worlds divide,
Where all must go;

Its waveless waters, dark and deep,
Mid sullen silence, downward sweep
With moanless flow.

I saw where, at that dreary flood,
A smiling infant prattling stood,
Whose hour was come;

Untaught of ill, it near'd the tide,
Sunk, as to cradled rest, and died
Like going home.

Follow'd with languid eye anon,
A youth, diseased, and pale, and wan;
And there alone

He gazed upon the leaden stream,
And fear'd to plunge—I heard a scream,
And he was gone.

And then a form in manhood's strength
Came bustling on, till there at length
He saw life's bound;

He shrunk and raised the bitter prayer
Too late—his shriek of wild despair
The waters drown'd.

Next stood upon that surgeless shore
A being bow'd with many a score,
Of toilsome years.

Earth-bound and sad he left the bank,
Back turn'd his dimming eye, and sank,
Ah! full of fears.

How bitter must thy waters be,
Oh Death! How hard a thing, ah me!
It is to die!

I mused—when to that stream again,
Another child of mortal men
With smiles drew nigh.

"'Tis the last pang," he calmly said—
"To me, O Death! thou hast no dread—
Saviour, I come!

Spread but thine arms on yonder shore—
I see!—ye waters, bear me o'er!
There is my home!"

Hygiene.

From the Journal of Health.

Blessed, as we are in this country, with political freedom, greater than has ever before fallen to the lot of any people, it must strike many of us with painful surprise to find that we have such limited social privileges. We have no cause of complaint against the restrictions imposed by laws; they are of our own creation: still less ought we to demur to the salutary restraints commanded by religion and sound morals. What we really suffer from, and not unfrequently groan under, is the tyranny of fashion—the absurd codes promulgated by folly, eagerly adopted by the indolent and the vain, and ultimately forced upon the more thinking and sedate. Most other people have customs, the natural result of the climate in which they live: we, in a spirit of servility surpassing that of the Russian peasant, or the oriental courtier, are content to receive ours from abroad. Our houses, our dress, our modes of social intercourse, amusements, and domestic arrangements, are all English. With the winter of Russia and the summer of Syria, we are yet without corresponding arrangments to mitigate, in a suitable manner, the inconveniences of either. We are chilled with cold and moisture, and almost cut up with sundry cross currents of air, if we pretend, in the first mentioned season, to open a door or traverse a passage: and in the latter, sit panting and exhausted with a sirocco air, thrown in from broad hot streets, through open windows and doors; and all for the sake of imitating the style of building of our English ancestors. Double windows and doors, and flues to conduct an equable supply of heat throughout the house, may do well enough for the half civilized Russian; but we, the lineal decendants of John Bull, and worthy inheritors of many of his foolish prejudices, have no idea of such fantasies. Thick walls, well covered with cement, corridors, and inner courts cooled with fountains, are adapted to the lazy Spaniard or fanatical Turk, but are not suited to a people like us, who inherit the rights secured by the Magna Charta; and could not bear the uncertainty which want of correspondence between our feelings of feverish heat in doors, and the height of the thermometer outside, in a July day, would produce. Again, when we walk the streets exposed to a keen north-wester, in the months of January, February, and March, it is much more genteel to be seen in a light frock coat, if a gentleman, or a light silk cloak, if a lady, and the ears nipped by frost, than to be muffled up in furs, like a northern bear. In summer on the other hand, a man of business with us is so much more contented to be attired, after the London fashion, in a great jockey coat, with heavy boots, and an almost brimless hat, than if he were clad in the lightest and loosest vestments, and had his throbbing temples sheltered under the canopy of a broad brim, or an umbrella; but with the fear that he might be mistaken for an effeminate body from the East or West Indies, who was so silly as to study his comfort. Then the agreeable sensation of being half choked with a cravat, in return for showing a handsome tie, or smooth starched cambric, *à la Brummel*, rather than have one's neck open, or a ribbon passed loosely round it, is another evidence of our dutiful love of fashion, without regard to consequences.

If our young people, of either sex, take a walk for the purposes of recreation, it is thought infinitely more becoming in them to parade up and down Chesnut street or Broadway, than to saunter leisurely in the shady walks of Washington and Independence Squares, or to enjoy the refreshing sea breeze on the Battery. Our exclusives in fashion prefer the occasional elbowing of porters and hucksters—the disturbance from carts, carriages, and wheelbarrows, and meeting persons of all colours and characters, in a busy public street, to the chance of being seen in the same avenue or walk with an unfashionable, though at the same time quiet and unobtrusive person, or even with a nurse and the sportive little innocent in her charge. Let the Frenchman, who never allows his pleasures to interfere with the comfort of his neighbours, boast of the gardens of the Tuilleries and the Luxembourg, to the first of which the peer and the artisan, the dutchess and her milliner, alike resort, under the very eye of royalty itself; while in the latter, the retired statesman, and the veteran warrior, men of letters, and students with book in hand, ladies of high degree, and burgesses' wives and daughters, all meet, and muse, read, or converse, as may be most agreeable! We free-born citizens of a great democracy must not allow ourselves to be lost in such mixed assemblages: the selectness of the circle must be preserved even in a public walk, or we should be obliged———to study our natural tastes, and become pleasanter to ourselves and more agreeable to those around us.

While we are penning these remarks, our fellow citizens are flocking to the different watering places for the recovery of their health, or to recruit from the fatigues of winter gaieties—by engaging, when there, in a round of formal visits, and formal dressing—dancing, and billiard playing, keeping late hours, and shunning early walks—all because it is the fashion. They do so in England.

Education.

From the Sunday School Journal.

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG MEN.

[The following sketch of the early struggles of the boy BOWDITCH with the disadvantages of fortune, is abridged from the eulogy delivered by Daniel Appleton White.]

Soon after removing to Mr. Ward's store, he was favoured with the friendship of the Hon. Nathan Reed, who then kept an apothecary's shop in Salem. Mr. Reed, himself a lover of science, perceiving his insatiable thirst for knowledge, offered him free use of his books, among which were a number of valuable works in mathematics, astronomy and natural philosophy. This was a most welcome privilege, and he improved it to the fullest extent. He felt the absence of scientific books, as a great impediment in the way of prosecuting his beloved studies to his own satisfaction. Every thing which persevering industry and labour could do to remove this impediment, was done by him. He copied, in whole or in part, many of the volumes which he was able to borrow or consult, perhaps with the double view of possessing the works, and fixing their contents more deeply in his mind. There are now in his library twelve folio, and fourteen quarto volumes of manuscripts, from his own pen, including several volumes of original matter, written at a later period. No one, without actual inspection of these volumes, can form a just estimate of his prodigious labour and diligence in producing them. They appear to me among the most astonishing monuments of human industry, which I ever beheld. The first, in order of time, of these folio volumes, bears the date of 1787, when he was fourteen years old, and contains a long treatise on algebra, another on geometry, and a third upon conic sections. This was the year in which he studied algebra, and he had no other way of owning the books but by transcribing it. Two other folio volumes, the first and second of those which he denominated common-place books, comprise together over twenty-three hundred pages, each page containing about fifty lines, written in his neat and close manner.

But how, it will naturally be asked, could any young man, situated as Mr. Bowditch was, find time for the successful prosecution of such profound mathematical and philosophical studies and labours? He passed his days in a merchant's store, ordinarily engaged in business from morning till night, and exposed to all the temptations and diversions which usually beset young men in a populous place. How then could he find time for accomplishing such incredible undertakings? The answer ought to be given distinctly and fully, for it presents his example in a most prominent view, for the admiration and instruction of all young men who are capable of catching a particle of his spirit. To all appearance, certainly, he had no time for such undertakings. Most other persons, in his situation, would have had none. Many would not have found time for half the business which he performed, and some would have found no time for anything useful. It depends very much upon our own determination and resolution how far time shall be truly useful to us, or mere duration. Mr. Bowditch was determined to make it, if possible, more than time to him. He had the sagacity and industry to create time for himself, and to redouble its value by his manner of using it. He rescued the bright morning hours from the grasp of sleep and indolence,, and devoted them to those abstruse researches, which required uninterrupted leisure and the renewed vigour of the faculties. He guarded the calm hours of the evening from the intrusions of frivolity, and secured them for his own noble purposes. He gathered up the broken fragments of time, which every day scattered around him, and made them more productive of knowledge to his mind, than the entire day was to others. Public holidays, even, were given to study, or rather such days were no holidays to him without study. Not a moment of his time was wasted upon selfish indulgencies, or artificial excitements of any kind. Narcotic fumes never mingled with the atmosphere which he chose to breath. Idle companions and lounging resorts had no allurements for him. As for dissipation and vice, they fled from his presence. His perfect simplicity and temperance, in all things, demanded no sacrifice of time for his personal wants or gratifications. His habits of life were formed with a view to the economy of time, as well as the promotion of health and intellectual vigour. Avoiding fashionable and general society, he enjoyed that free intercourse of friends and relatives, which is the appropriate sphere of our social duties, and which refreshed his spirits while it gratified his affections. The discharge of his social duties, intermingled with exercise, was always to him a source of enlivening and delightful recreation. The precious hours which he thus gained, were multiplied by his intense application and diligence. Whatever engaged his attention, to that he gave his whole soul, and with an ardour and steadfastness which overcame all difficulties, or turned them into advantages.

Such was the manner, and such were the means, by which young Bowditch was enabled to find time for the prodigious labours of his mind and his pen, and for the wonderful acquisitions which he made in science and learning. Such was the magic, by which he converted his ship-chandlery store into a college, and gave himself an education, worthy of the honourable diploma, which, a few years after, was conferred upon him by our most distinguished university, an act of discriminating justice which afforded him, at the time, as much delight as surprise, and which now reflects still greater honour upon the university.

In the address at the close of the last session of Woodward College, Cincinnati, the President, the Rev. Dr. Aydelott, maintained that "Education ought now to be eminently Christian in its principles, process, and agencies." In allusion to the increasing confidence that is placed in moral means for the improvement of our country, the president says:

And it is mainly to the operation of such sentiments as these, we owe the educational spirit that is now abroad in the land, not only raising up colleges and high schools, but exciting legislatures to the most munificent provision for extending common-school instruction to the whole mass of the people. To the same cause we owe the production of better elementary books, the introduction of a higher tone of moral discipline into our scholastic institutions, and the very general spread of far more elevated views of what schools ought to be, and of what teachers ought to be.

Now to meet this state of the public mind, must not education be more eminently Christian in its principles, process, and agencies? Must not the law of God, and the great truths of the gospel be more largely used, as supplying the standard of duty and the motives to action, both to teachers and to the taught? And must not that exact harmony which exists between Christianity and every branch of true learning, be more carefully pointed out, thus furnishing the student at every step of his progress, with evidence for the Bible, illustrations of its principles, and unanswerable reasons for its claims upon him? This, we believe, is the character of the education which our age and country most imperatively demand; and just so far as its benefits are diffused, dare we hope for the stability of our free institutions and the extension of these to the other nations of the earth. It is not to forts and bayonets we can confide the sacred cause of truth and freedom, but to minds and hearts enlightened, pure, and elevated by sound, Christian education. These only can preserve it at home, and spread its precious blessings abroad.—*Sunday School Journal.*

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

SALT AS A MANURE.

Few instances have come to our knowledge in this country, where salt has been made use of as a manure; yet from the common and extensive use made of it in England and some parts of the continent, it would seem deserving of more notice than it has yet received. We hope, by alluding to it at this time, to induce our farmers to make some experiments with this substance, since, should it realize the benefits ascribed to it by foreign writers, a new source of fertilizing our soils would be opened to us, and the salt springs of this state assume a new and greatly augmented value.

Like all mineral manures, salt acts as a stimulus to plants; like lime, it possesses no direct nutritive properties; and though sometimes present in plants in small quantities, it does not seem to be taken up as food, or to enter into combination with the substance of the vegetable. It appears perfectly rational, therefore, that its effects will be very different on different soils, and may be indefinitely varied by the quantity applied. Like all mineral manures, also, too large quantities are fatal to vegetation; and the same substance that in proper proportion would be felt beneficially, if applied too liberally would entirely destroy. The stimulus becomes a poison, a fact that is not without a parallel in the effects of stimulus in the animal kingdom.

For the best account of the action of salt as a manure, we are indebted to the prize essay of Mr. Sinclair, presented to the English Board of Agriculture. Mr. Sinclair in that paper details a great variety of experiments made to ascertain the comparative value of salt, lime, soot, dung, and oil cake, and it abounds with curious and important information. His experiments on wheat will show its efficacy in field culture.

Wheat after Barley.

Soil, without manure, produced 16½ bush. per acre.
——, dressed with 11 bush. salt, 22½ " "

Wheat after Flax.

Soil, with 11½ tons spit manure, produced 16½ b. pr. ac.
——, with 6½ bush. salt, 23¾ " "

Wheat after Beans.

Soil, without manure, produced 11½ bush. per acre.
——, with 6½ bush. salt, " 21 " "

Wheat after Peas.

Soil, without manure, produced 16 bush. per acre.
——, with 6½ bush. of salt with seed, 17¾ " "
——, " " dug in with the seed, 23¼ " "
——, 6½ bu. salt & 6½ bu. soot, dug in, 20 " "

Barley after Turnips.

Soil, without manure, produced 12 bush. per acre.
——, with 5½ bu. salt before sowing, 28½ " "
——, with 11 " " " 28¾ " "

Mr. Sinclair also records experiments made on spaces of 36 feet square, rich soil, with salt at the rate of 5 and a half bushels per acre, sown with *Talavera wheat* on the 5th of November, and reaped on the 2d of August, which respectively produced at the rate of 91, 73, and 82 bushels per acre. In the first instance, the salt was mixed with the soil 4 inches deep, before the wheat was sown; in the second, put in with the seed; and in the third, simply applied to the surface.

Mr. Cuthbert Johnson, a farmer of Essex, in his work on the employment of Salt as a Manure, states the result of some experiments on his own farm to be as follows:

Soil, without any manure for 4 yrs. 13 bu. 26 lbs. per a.
——, manured with dung to a previous crop of potatoes, 26 " 52 "
——, with 5 bush. of salt per acre, and no other manure for 4 years, 26 " 12 "

The British agricultural publications contain great numbers of reports, in which the increase of the wheat crop was from six to eight bushels per acre; and some in a far greater proportion. Of its effects on barley, we give one instance from the report of Mr. Ransom, in Suffolk:

Soil, without manure, produced 30 bushels per acre.
——, dressed with 16 bushels of salt in March, 51 " "

All these writers agree that the grain from salted land is heavier, of a plumper kernel, and of a decidedly better quality for flouring.

The application of salt to *root crops* produced good effects, as may be seen from reports of experiments made by Messrs. Collins, Johnson, Ackland and Hare, particularly on turnips, carrots and potatoes. In one experiment made by Mr. Sinclair, the result was as follows:

Carrots, without manure, 23 tons 9 cwt. 107 lbs. per a.
13½ bush. of salt mixed with seed, 30 " 12 " 79 "
6½ " " dug in, 44 " 14 " 17 " "
13½ " " " 31 " 13 " 40 " "
6½ " & 6½ soot dug in, 40 " 4 " 97 " "

In the experiments of Dr. Cartright upon potatoes, the soil was a ferruginous sand, brought to a due texture and consistence by a liberal covering of pond mud, the yield was as follows:

Potatoes, without any manure, 157 bu. per acre.
———, with 9 bu. of salt per acre, 198 " "
———, with 8 do. and 30 bu. soot, 240 " "
———, with 30 bu. of soot per acre, 182 " "

Mr. Cuthbert Johnson's experiments with potatoes on a light gravelly soil gave:

Potatoes, without manure, 120 bu. per acre.
———, 20 bush. of salt put on in Sept. previous, 192 " "
———, stable manure, 219 " "
———, do. and 20 bushels of salt, 234 " "
———, 40 bushels salt, half at the time of planting, and half the previous Sept. with stable manure, 244 " "

According to the testimonies of the different British and foreign writers, from 5 to 15 bushels of salt per acre is as much as can be safely used, if applied to the soil with the seed, or as a dressing.

"In Dacre's 'Testimonies,' containing a voluminous mass of facts adduced in favor of the use of salt for agricultural purposes, it is said, that although the fertilizing properties of salt, when used by itself as a manure, are very great, it yet requires discretion to guard against putting on too much; a few bushels to an acre are sufficient. If any large quantity be put on, it will by its pungency destroy vegetation for a time; but afterwards, when the salt is well dissolved in the soil, the land becomes very rich. When mixed with dung and other manure it is very efficacious; but the safest way of using it is to sprinkle it occasionally over the dung in the cattle yard, that it may amalgamate with it and ferment. The effects on the continent, as described by that eminent agriculturist Von Thaer, appear to be similar to those we have stated. When applied in *large* quantities, vegetation seems entirely stopped; but when the salt has been washed in by the rain, and partly decomposed by the mould, it adds to its force during several years. On rich land, when spread in *small* quantities, it produces very sensibly favorable effects, though of short duration; put on poor land in the same quantity, and it has been found wholly ineffectual."

For further remarks on the use and application of salt, see British Husbandry; Von Thaer's Principles of Agriculture; and the Edinburg Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

Though some recorded experiments may go against the use of salt as a manure, yet the great mass are clearly in its favor; and we think our farmers in this country would be wise in experimenting with it, cautiously perhaps at first, till they had made themselves familiar with its power, and the best methods of application. If any have already tried it, we should be happy in laying the results before the public, as every thing relating to manures must always possess a paramount interest with the farmer.

TESTING THE QUALITY OF MILK.

There are multitudes who are engaged in the dairy business, who have never dreamed of testing the quality of milk given by their different cows, although it is very easily done; and the milk of some cows will, at the same expense of keeping, yield nearly double the quantity of cream to that of others. Deep slender glasses are used for this purpose, where the business is properly attended to: but the usual tall champaigne glasses, or where these are not to be had, deep common tumblers will answer the purpose. It ought to be remembered, however, that the deeper the column of milk in proportion to its diameter, the more satisfactory will be the test. Fill these glasses, of the same depth, with milk from the different cows, and when they have stood a sufficient time, the thickness of the risen cream can be easily measured on the outside of the glass. By doing this a few times the value of each cow, as a dairy cow, can be known.—*Gen. Farmer.*

THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

The *Sirius* is once again ploughing the broad waters, and the *Great Western* will depart this day. The fact heretofore mentioned in the *Athenæum* (see ante, p. 233) of a steam ship having crossed the Atlantic in 1819, is, we see, referred to in one of the American papers; and the writer comes to the somewhat hasty conclusion, that therefore the Sirius is not the first vessel that has *steamed* from the one continent to the other. Now the facts, so far as we can collect them, appear to be these: a steam vessel left the port of Savannah on the 25th of May, 1819, and anchored at Liverpool on the 20th of June; she thence proceeded to St. Petersburg, touched at several ports in the Baltic, and returned to Savannah, where she arrived on the 30th of November. This is all we know on the subject, and, for any thing that appears to the contrary, she may have sailed the whole or the greater part of the distance; and her wheels, we are informed, were so constructed that they could be taken on board in twenty minutes. This naked fact then proves nothing: indeed, steam vessels have crossed the Atlantic more than once. In 1828 the *Curacoa* went direct from Holland to Surinam. She was an English-built schooner-rigged vessel, furnished with two fifty-horse power engines, made by Maudsley and Field, and of about 350 tons burthen, and sent out by the Dutch government. She passed Dover on the 2d of March, and arrived at Surinam on the 26th, as appears from her log, extracts from which were printed, by Mr. R. Porter, in the hope of encouraging others to like enterprises. The Curacoa, however, from the time she entered the trade winds (lat. N. 25° 26', long. W. 32° 20') that is, for nearly one-half the whole distance, never used her engines at all. This question, however, is altogether of minor importance. What gives interest to the voyages of the Sirius and Great Western is the fact that they were undertaken by persons having such confidence in steam power as to believe that steam vessels might be established as a regular channel of communication; and already both the vessels engaged have twice crossed the Atlantic without the slightest difficulty. This, it must be admitted, is a splendid triumph—the more so, as extreme differences of opinion were known to exist among those best informed, as to the feasibility of the project. But our present business is with the first voyage—with the Log-Book of the Sirius, so obligingly placed at our disposal, and of which we have made a general and popular abstract, retaining all such data as were likely to interest our scientific readers.

Abstract of the Log of the Sirius from Cork to New York.

April 4. Noon. Moderate weather. Sailed from Cork. Average rate, 7.4 knots, No. of revolutions 12 per min. Pressure on the boilers, 5¾ lbs.

5. The wind increased to fresh gales, W. by N., with a heavy head sea. The rate decreased to 4 knots, and rev. 8½. One ton of coals lasted one hour and thirty minutes.

6. Fresh contrary gales, with a very heavy head sea. Average rate, 4 6 kts., revs. 9.

7. Hard gales from the westward; variable during the squalls, with a very heavy head sea: the ship labored heavily, and shipped a great deal of water. The close-reefed sails set. The minimum rate 3.4 kts., revs. 8; towards midnight a little more moderate; the rate increased to 6 kts., and revs. 11.

8. Fresh breezes, with heavy swell. Mixed resin with the picked ashes. P. M. Strong head wind, with a heavy swell. Rate 5.4 kts., revs. 10.

9. Strong contrary wind, with heavy head swell. Using resin with the ashes and small coal. Rate 6.2 kts., revs. 11.

10. Fresh gales, with a confused sea. P. M. The wind more favorable. The rate increased from 6.4 to 8 kts., revs. 10 to 13. The vessel shipped a great deal of water.

11. Favorable wind, but squally, with a beam sea; using resin with small coal and ashes. P. M. Moderate weather, with a confused swell. Rate, 8 kts., revs. 13.

12. Light winds. Tried 6 lbs. pressure for a short time, then 5 lbs. Rate, 8.6 kts., revs. 14 1-2.

13. Light winds and fine: a swell from the westward. Reduced the pressure to 3 3-4. Rate increased from 9 to 9.6 kts., revs. 14 3-4.

14. Light breezes. One ton of coals burned one hour and fifteen minutes, without ashes or resin; with the assistance of sails, rate 9.6 kts., revs. 15.

15. Moderate weather, with swell. Towards midnight strong contrary winds, with a rising sea. The maximum rate, with strong favorable wind and a smooth sea, 11.4 kts., revs. 17.

16. Fresh gales, with a heavy sea. P. M. Heavy gales, with snow; a high sea running; the ship laboring heavily. The rate diminished to 4 knots, revs. 10.

17. Heavy gales, with a very high sea; using resin. Pressure 5 lbs. Minimum rate 3.4 kts., revs. 9, increased to 6 kts. and 12 revs.

18. Strong winds, with a head sea—more moderate at times. Rate increased from 6 to 9 kts., assisted by sail, revs. 14 to 16 1-2.

19. Strong breezes, with a S. W. swell. The sails set on a wind. Rate, 9 kts., revs. 16.

20. Strong breezes, with rolling swell from S. W. P. M. Moderate. Rate, 9 kts., revs. 15.

21. Light winds, and fine weather: using ashes and resin, with sails. Rate, 9 to 11 kts., revs. 15 to 18.

22. Light breezes. Freshened at noon. Rate, 9.4 kts., revs. 17. At 9 hove-to for a Pilot.

A table of the observations made at NOON *on each day.*

Apr.	Course	Dis	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Thr.	Bar.	Bearings and Distance.
5	S 71 W	89	——	——	56	29.6	Sandy Hook, S 76.25 W dist'nt *Miles* 2674
6	S 73 W	106	——	——	58	30.66	Ditto, S 76. W 2579
7	S 72 W	108	——	——	54	28½	C. Clear, N 71.50 E 301
8	S 73 W	125	——	——	59	29.5	Ditto, N 72.17 E 427
9	S 41 W	136	47.33	22.19	58½	29½	S. Hook, S 79.5 W 2244
10	S 61 W	94	46.52	24.22	59½	29.82	Samb. Lt. S 83.44 W 1704 S. Hook, S 79.53 W 2186
11	S 77 W	176	46.12	28.25	55½	30.45	S. Hook, S 80.10 W 2014 Sambro Lt. S 86. W 1485
12	S 71 W	196	45.9	32.50	59¼	30.56	Sandy Hook, S 81. W 1833
13	S 80 W	210	44.32	37.40	59	30.82	S. Hook, S 81.21 W 1623 Halifax West, 1108
14	S 80 W	218	44.3	42.24	60	30.50	S. Hook, S 81.13 W 1408
15	S 80 W	205	43.30	47.7	61	30.80	S. Hook, S 81. W 1212 Samb. Lt. N 85.14 W 710
16	S 77 W	197	42.48	51.15	50½	29.80	Halifax, N 78.46 W 513
17	S 70 W	117	42.8	53.45	46	30.	S. Hook, S 83.45 W 918 Halifax, N 70.37 W 422
18	W	138	——	56.48	51	30.34	S. Hook, S 82 40 W 783 Halifax, N 64.32 W 326
19	N 87 W	163	42.16	60.28	57	30.16	S. Hook, S 79.57 W 619 George Bank, S 83. W 338
20	S 80 W	214	41.31	54.21	51	30.30	S. Hook, S 81.46 W 440 SE end G. B. N 80. W 128
21	S 67 W	200	40.15	68.25	48	30.20	S. Hook, N 87. W 257 Nan. Sh. S p N 58.42 W 80
22	S 86 W	195	40.0	72.38	52	29.88	S. Hook, W N W 70 At 9 hove-to for a pilot.

They encountered some heavy contrary gales, with a high sea, which very much impeded their progress; the minimum rate was 3.4 kts., the maximum 11 kts. sailing on a wind. The revolutions increased from 12, at starting, to 18, on arrival, the vessel being light. The draft of water on leaving England was, aft, 15.10, forward 15.1. It is not noted on their arrival. The water was fresh in the boilers the whole way with Hall's condensers. The number of revolutions at sea never reached the average in running down channel, which was 28 1-2.

Abstract of the Log of the Sirius from New York to Falmouth.

May 1. Sailed in the evening. Moderate weather, smooth water, and a fair wind; with the assistance of sails, rate of going, 8.4 knots, 11 revolutions per min.

2. Light variable weather, smooth water, wind fair: with sails, rate averaged, 8.4 kts., revs. 12.

3. A. M. The wind shifted—strong head breezes: the rate diminished to 6 kts. and revs. 10, P. M. Light winds, but heavy head sea. The wind freshened at night. Revs. 9 1-2.

4. Fresh northerly gales, with a heavy cross sea; towards noon, moderate, but with a heavy sea. All sail set, the rate increased to 8 kts. and revs. 11. In the afternoon, strong contrary gales, with a *confused* sea. The rate diminished to 4.2 kts. and revs. 8½.

5. Strong contrary gales, with heavy head and confused sea. P. M. The minimum rate, 4 kts., revs. 8 1-2. The ship was remarkably easy, and the engines worked very well.

7. Still a strong head wind and sea, but the rate and revolutions incresed to 6 kts. and 11 revs. The ship remarkably easy.

7. In the morning strong gales: towards noon it moderated, and become fair, but with a heavy rolling swell. With all sail set, the rate increased to 8 kts. and 11 1-2 revs.

8. The wind shifted ahead, but light: it however caused a dimunition of rate and revolutions. Pressure on steam till this time 6 1-2 lb.

9. Freshened to strong breezes abeam: with all sails set, the rate increased to 9.4 kts. and revs. 14. Pressure on steam, 3 1-2 lb.

10. Strong breeze abeam: average rate, 9.4 kts. revs. 15 and 14 1-2.

11. Moderate weather: rate, 9 kts., revs. 14 1-2.

12. Fresh head winds. There was difficulty in keeping the steam up, owing to the badness of the coals. Rate, 8 kts., revs. 13.

13. Fresh head winds. Pressure 5 1-2 lb. Rate only 7 kts. on account of bad coals.

14. Fresh N. E. winds. Rate, 8.4. kts., revs. 14. Filled some casks with salt water.

15. Strong gales N.E., with a heavy head sea. Rate 8.4 kts., revs 15.

16. Moderate winds and swell from N.E. Rate 8.6 kts. and revs. 15.

17. Light winds. All sail set. The rate increased to 10 kts. and revs. 17.

18. Moderate weather—wind abeam: with the sails, the rate and revolutions increased at one time to 11 kts. and 18 revs.

19. A.M. Strong gales, and squally, with heavy rain. With sails, rate 9 1-2 kts. revs. 16. P.M. Anchored in Falmouth Harbour.

A table of the observations made at NOON *on each day.*

May	Course	Dis	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Thr.	Bar.	Bearings and Distance.
2	S 85 E	153	40 16	70.42	51.	30 20	Sandy Hook, N 85 W, dist. *Miles* 153
3	E	193	——	——	——	——	St. Agnes, N 77.14 E 2615
4	S 86 E	155	39 59	64 32	58.	29.67	
5	N 64 E	90	40.18	62.43	65.	30.14	S. Hook, W northerly 528
6	N78W	106	——	60 30	63½	30.23	St. Agnes, N 76.19 E 2342
7	N67W	131	41.31	57.50	68½	30.	St. Agnes, N 76.55 E 2222
8	N 84 E	158	41.14	54.22	65.	30.20	St. Agnes, N 75.33 E 2084 Cape Clear, N 71 E 1950
9	N 77 E	180	41.54	50.30	55.	29.97	St. Agnes, N 75.25 E 1906
10	N 78 E	225	——	——	64½	30.9	St. Agnes, N 75.19 E 1684
11	N 76 E	220	43.30	——	65.	30.16	St. Agnes, N 75 50 E 1468 C. Clear, N 69.22 E 1340
12	N 71 E	176	44.27	36.54	65.	30 29	St. Agnes, N 75.11 E 1279
13	N 78 E	156	44 59	33 22	62.	30.39	St. Agnes, N 76.25 E 1131 C. Clear, N 68 2 E 1031
14	N 82 E	172	45.23	29.23	59.	30.36	Lizard Lt. N 74.7 E 1005 St. Agnes, N 72.13 E 799
15	N 81 E	181	45.50	25.13	57½	30.14	
16	N 77 E	182	46.31	21.6	57¼	30.10	St. Agnes, N 71.3 E 625
17	N 68 E	200	47.44	16.36	58.	30.94	St. Agnes, N 72.15 E 426
18	N 67 E	228	49.10	11.20	59½	29.75	St. Agnes, N 78.50 E 200
19	Anchored, 6 P. M. in Falmouth harbor.						

At the begining and at the end of the voyage, under the same circumstances of fair winds and smooth water, the rates and number of revolutions were respectively 8.4 kts., 11 revs.; and 10 kts., 17 revs. With strong contrary gales, and a heavy head sea, the rate was only 4 knots, and 8½ revolutions. The coals appear to have been very bad; and it was with great difficulty that the steam was kept up. The pressure on the steam was 5½ lb., with the exception of three days at 3 1-2 lb. The draft of water on leaving New York was 16 feet aft, and 15.3 forward. There is considerable discrepancy between the distances by log and those on the chart, both on the outward and homeward voyage. According to the chart, the whole distance run from Cork to New York was 2897 miles: average each day 161, each hour nearly 7 miles. The whole distance run from New York to Falmouth, according to chart, was 2996 miles; average each day nearly 167, per hour 7 miles.

From the *Nautical Magazine* we are enabled to add the average of the *Great Western*. The distance run from Bristol to New York was 3125 miles; average each day 208, each hour 8.2 miles: the distance run from New York to Bristol 3192 miles; average each day 213, each hour nearly 9 miles. She commenced with 860 tons of coal, and on her arrival at New York had 203 tons remaining. She left New York with 570 tons of Newcastle, and arrived with 178 on board at Bristol. Her average daily consumption was twenty-seven tons; with the expansion valves up, thirty-two tons.—*Athenæum.*

LIQUID MANURE FOR FLOWERS.

Floriculturists cannot be aware of the advantage of applying manure in a liquid state, or it would more frequently be used. I have found that all free flowering plants, are improved by its applications and indeed I have not found any flowering plant whatever, that has not been benefitted by a greater or less quantity of this element. By using liquid mauure, the necessity of turning plants out of a pot and replacing the exhausted earth with fresh soil, is mostly obviated. In watering plants with liquid manure, it will be observed, that the soil, after having been watered a few times, does not dry as soon as when watered with clear water, and this independant of the extra nutricious properties left in the soil by the application of manure water. Watering with clear water must be regarded in a great measure as so much labour misapplied, when by using manure water, the necessity of frequent watering is obviated, a change of earth rendered unnecessary, and a more rapid growth obtained.—*Floricult. Mag.*

PSALMS AND HYMNS.

PSALMS, in metre, selected from the Psalms of David with Hymns, suited to the Feasts and Fasts of the Church and other occasions of public worship. 12mo edition. For sal by WILLIAM STAVELY,
March 27—3t. No. 12 Pear street.

PUBLICATION OFFICE.

No. 27, Sansom street, Philadelphia; where all communications are to be addressed.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, payable in advance.

Thomas Buchanan, Colonization Office, 27 Sansom street, is General Agent and Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Subscriptions and communications for the Herald can be addressed to Mr. Buchanan.

Copies of Freeman's Plea for Africa, (third edition,) Carey's Letters; Miss Beecher's Letters; and the Life of Lott Carey; also the lithographic view of Bassa Cove, are for sale at the Colonization Office, 27 Sansom street.